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OREGON SPECTATOR:
A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL,
Devoted to the Moral, Social and Literary interests of the PEOPLE OF OREGON.

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OREGON SPECTATOR.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

Vol. 4. Oregon City, (O. T.,) Thursday, August 8, 1850. No. 23.

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Oct 4, 1849

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NEW YORK CITY
29, South Street.
Oct 1, 1848

LAW NOTICE
J QUINN THORNTON,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Office on the east side of Main street, opposite the Brick Store
Oregon City, Oct 1, 1849

A A SKINNER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Office on West side of Water Street,
OREGON CITY
Oct 16, 1849

J. B & W C HOLMAN
HAVE formed a co-partnership, and will keep on hand a variety of Dry Goods and Groceries. They would solicit a small portion of custom.
Oct 4, 1849

GEORGE GIBBS,
COL[LECTOR] AND COMMERCIAL AGENT,
SHIPPING
Custom House Buildings,
ASTORIA,
WILL attend to all business confided to him in the preparation of legal papers, the loading and discharge of vessels, receiving consignments for sales or storage, &c
REFERENCES.
CAMPBELL & SMITH, Oregon City
Col. WM W LORING "
Lt. D. M FROST, Regt'l Q M, "
Gen JOHN ADAIR, Astoria.
January 10, 1850 tf

ROBERT CAUFIELD,
MERCHANT and general dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and Produce on Main Street, near the bridge
Oct. 4, 1849

W W. CHAPMAN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
PORTLAND OREGON.
Portland, March 7, 1850—tf

W. T. MATLOCK,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Office on Main street, opposite the Main Street House.
Oregon City, Feb 21, '50—tf

ABRAHAM SULGER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & AGENT
PORTLAND, OREGON
REFERENCES
Gen RILEY, U. S. A, California
Gen P F SMITH, " Oregon
DAVID S BROWN & Co Philadelphia.
P. H TITUS, New York
ENDICOTT & GREENE, San Francisco
January 21, 1850—tf

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MERCHANTS,
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY
GEO ABERNETHY, HIRAM CLARK,
JAS R ROBB
March 21st, 1850—tf

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Having effected arrangements for goods direct from California and the States, I offer great inducements to farmers and country store keepers
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ABRAHAM SULGER.
Hillsborough, May 16, 1850 -17-ly

GABRIEL WINTER. B G LATIMER.
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Montgomery, between Clay & Washington streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
June 27, 1850-20tf

ORATION

DELIVERED AT YAMHILL FALLS, JULY 4TH, BY W. L. ADAMS

Fellow citizens.—Although seventy-four years have elapsed since the occurrence of those events which have called us together to-day, it affords me pleasure to witness that the circumstances of that eventful period are still green in the memories of my countrymen. The interest exhibited on the present occasion is enough methinks to satisfy an impartial observer, that we not only appreciate the *form of government* under which we live, but that we are still determined to cherish [...] recollection of those [...] [fath]ers who purchased w[...]ense, *their property and their blood* the boon of civil and religious liberty, which we are proud to point our children to, as the gift of our revolutionary sires, committed to us and them to be transmitted untarnished to posterity. Each revolving year that has closed, since the fiat of a nation *determined to be free* was sent forth to the world, embodied in the declaration of independence, has furnished additional testimony in favor of the *wisdom* that originated the basis of the federative compact, and of the *efficacy* of our constitutional policy in perpetuating and augmenting the *national strength and honor*. Methinks that if the immortal Washington and his revolutionary compeers could, at the time they left the stage of action, have been permitted to look through the vista of coming years, and trace the operations of that system of government which, with *fear and trembling*, they set on foot until it had secured for the nation at home and abroad the permanency, the happiness and the grandeur which our eyes are this day permitted to behold, they would, in an extacy of transport, have exclaimed with Simeon of old—"Now Lord, lettest *thou thy servant depart in peace*, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." Could they have seen the tree of liberty which *they planted and watered with their blood* thriving under the *careful nurture* and jealous eye of their children, until its lofty top had reached to the heavens and *extorted the praises and admiration* of every political institution in the family of man,—extending its green branches from ocean to ocean, and this day affording protection to a part of their offspring assembled on the shores of the Pacific for the purpose of responding to the shouts of joy and praise to the great Arbiter of national destiny sent up by their trans-mountain brethren, could they have seen, I say, that the lapse of three quarters of a century had not obliterated from the minds of their descendents the smallest fraction of the toil and privation they suffered whilst passing through those tragical scenes of which they form so great a part, and that their children's hearts still warmed with gratitude and their bosoms swelled with emotion whilst enjoying their gift and celebrating the day on which they snatched it from the hand of tyranny—they would have thanked God for having more than realized their fondest hopes and most sanguine expectations. They never felt half the solicitude about their success in endeavoring to snatch the scepter from the hand of despotism and establishing an independent form of government, as they did about the *permanency* of the institutions they might establish. They knew full well, that for fallible man to form a constitution for a nation that had been driven by oppression and fraud to abjure every thing else but a democracy, which would so combine all the political elements requisite to a good government as not only to secure individual and national happiness and prosperity, and establish a judicious connection with foreign powers, but to render it sufficiently conservative *to ensure its continuance*, was indeed a Herculean task. Although the history of four thousand years had spread out before them the experience of nearly every nation that ever rose, reigned or fell, it was an experience of the most discouraging kind. Excepting the Jewish polity which was a sort of politico-ecclesiastical establishment, the constitution of which originated with the Sovereign of the Universe and was only adapted to the people for whom it was intended, they found something in the municipal code of every government that was radically wrong. Whilst in the monarchies of the old world they found an abundance of the element of power, that power was not unfrequently put forth for *kingly aggrandizement* unguided by wisdom, and unchecked by virtue or any regard to the public good,—hence the page of history that recorded the exercise of this power, was often little less than an exhibition of the most tyrannical usurpations and rapacious cruelty. *Our fathers had already* drained the cup of kingly indignation to the dregs.

In examining the constituents of aristocratic forms of government, whilst they found them generally somewhat modified, in the exercise of power, by the dictates of a more enlightened policy, and perhaps on the whole more sufferable by the people for a time, they generally lacked such a concentration of power as could be brought into immediate requisition; frequently losing sight of the wants and interests of the masses, aggrandizing themselves at the expense of the people, conferring important favors on those possessing no qualifications but an imaginary superiority of blood, and frequently forfeiting every claim to judicious lawgivers by a lapse into the grossest vices and a degrading ignorance. While on the other hand, the history of every nation that had made an attempt to disenthrall itself *from* every sort of legislative and *executive* authority whose interest was not identified with their own, and establish a democratic form of government, [...] our ancestors, that [...] they *build upon a different* [...] *when* [...] would also prove [...] the republic. [...] periods of the world's history made an effort to acquire a rank among the nations *of the earth, possessed to a greater degree* than either of the preceding the element of virtue or goodness, they lacked the power to give efficacy to their systems and the wisdom in the masses to select and control such an executive as should tenaciously adhere to the spirit of their own constitutions. The constitutions themselves were not sufficiently conservative to guard against a usurpation of power, by a corrupt and ambitious executive. The assumption of *power* not granted in the instrument forming the basis of the political compact, has been the fruitful source of the downfall of most republics. The world had made so many failures in trying to establish republics it had long been considered that such a thing could not possibly exist for any length of time. Cicero was of the opinion that such a government might possibly be rendered permanent, but Tacitus treated this notion as a chimerical whim. Great Britain, at the time of the revolution boasted of having come as near forming, from the distinguishing elements of the three systems of government, a constitution adapted to all the exigencies of a nation as it was desirable and perhaps possible for *human wisdom* to approach, notwithstanding her colonies abroad, as well as her millions of serfs at home, had long writhed under evils inflicted by a legislative authority in which the king and lordly parliament *held the balance of power*. Whilst the veto privilege was vested in the *king*, it was perfectly impossible for the British parliament to transfer the reins of *government* to worthy hands, no matter how corrupt or imbecile the successor to the throne. At the same time king and house of lords might devote themselves eternally to the interests of the throne and the blooded aristocracy, whilst they closed their ears to the wails of millions of plebians knocking at the doors of the lower house for a redress of grievances. Whilst the house of lords is supposed to constitute the embodiment of all the wisdom necessary to steer the ship of state clear of rocks and shoals *in* perilous times, there being no natural or acquired abilities requisite in order to give them a seat in the halls of legislation, the British kingdom has no assurance that she will continue to find in that body that sterling virtue and political sagacity, so indispensable to a national security.

Our eagle eyed ancestors were not slow to take practical lessons from the experience of nations that had gone before, and with a firm reliance upon Almighty God for success in their enterprise, they proceeded to form, from the floating materials that told of the wrecks of other governments, a ship in which they might launch themselves and their posterity upon the broad ocean of national existence. The success of that enterprise, their children and the world have witnessed with astonishment. The political sages of all nations, when they saw her for the first time nobly breasting the wave and flying away before *the providential breeze* that filled her sails, whilst they suppressed their astonishment, expressed their fears and expectations that she would ere long dash upon the rocks around whose tops lay scattered the ruins of so many ill constructed and ill guided crafts, whose fate had long before satisfied the world of the impracticability of self government. For more than seventy years she has continued under the auspices of heaven to ride triumphant, and steering clear of all entangling foreign alliances, whilst she sheds the blessings of civil liberty on all with whom she has intercourse, she continues to float, whilst those who predicted her speedy ruin have grown gray with watching her, and finally gone down to their graves under the full conviction that they were false prophets, and the heaven favored sons of America, who first snatched *the lightning from the clouds*, had effectually wrested the scepter from the hands of tyrants, and placed it in the shrine of a free and sovereign people, where they might gaze at it as often as they approached the ballot box.

The system of national policy, which constitutes the charter of our liberties, more *perfectly* combines the elements of national prosperity and greatness, and is better calculated to perpetuate the blessings of liberty to all classes and communities, from the landholder to the beggar, than any system recorded on the pages of history. *While each state* is recognized as holding a sovereign power over its own internal policy, and left free to enact such laws as shall best suit the circumstances of her locality, the character and occupation of her citizens, she is bound by a community of interest and the articles of federal compact *to a union* with the *whole*, by perpetual bands so strong that they can never be sundered. Whilst *the powers of the general govern*ment, are entrusted to hands chosen by the voice of popular sovereignty, and limited in their exercise to such enactments as shall be esteemed conducive to the *general* good, the executive, legislative, and judicial departments are so wisely com[...]ted in their mutual connections, that [...] sort of conservative or regulating power to hold the others in check and guard against dangerous infringements on the constitution. The redeeming quality of the whole system, and that which so endears it to the heart of every American citizen, is, that the whole machinery of government is in operation *solely for the benefit of the people*, and the control of that government within the limits prescribed by the constitution, is placed entirely in their hands. The people are not long compelled to groan under the abuses of power, committed in trust to the heads of department, without the hope of a speedy redress of grievances. The fact that *merit*, or intelligence and virtue are the only qualifications sought after by the people in conferring offices of honor and of trust, is a great reason why our legislative halls and executive chairs have been filled with the most brilliant talents and the most erudite statesmen and jurists that any age or nation can boast. The opening clouds of the declaration of independence, in asserting the then novel doctrine of the *political equality* of all men, like the writing on Belshazzars wall, intimated to those who had formed over their credentials of blooded superiority, that they were weighed in American balances and found wanting, and the seventh, *together* with the thirteenth article of the constitution, gave to posterity the assurance, that such credentials *ought* only to belong to the age of knightly chivalry, and should never be thrown in the scale to weigh against the sterling integrity and natural worth of nature's aristocrats, the yeomanry of the Union. Our fathers taught their children *how to bear the burthen of responsibility* [...] [ev]ery they had [...] put in [...] tion until the general government became consolidated, their children had acquired a knowledge of its operations and began to reap the inestimable blessings which came pouring upon them through every conduit that carried the life's blood from the heart of the Union, retired toil worn, from the scenes of political life, having their heads crowned with a diadem of honor studded with the stars of their own imperishable virtue, and having their names engraven upon the hearts of their countrymen and stereotyped on every page, they put up to heaven for friends they loved as their own existence. Although the last of those veterans of human liberty has gone down to the grave and although we are no longer honored by their presence and cheered and encouraged by their voice on such occasions, as the present, yet like an Abel of old they being dead yet speak. Yes fellow-citizens, methinks that if the shades of the departed could be permitted to revisit the world the unfettered spirits of those illustrious heroes would this day escape the bounds of Hades, and revisiting the theatre of their former action, one or more of them would be despatched, by the presiding genius of our government, across the intervening mountains as a guest to that little band of hardy pioneers who, leaving the great family at home and braving the dangers and hardships of a long and perilous journey through desert plains inhabited by warlike savages and over the most rugged mountains whose tops are perennially white with snows, have succeeded at length in unfurling the stripes and stars to the Pacific breezes, and have assembled to-day to bear testimony to their undying attachment to the system of government under which they were born, and under which they still desire to live, and which they are this day ready to support with their last drop of blood. With what persuasive eloquence would such a guest and such an orator be supposed to address us. Methinks that he would carry us back to those perilous times that tried men's souls, and from the summit of Bunker hill would point us to the arena of combat, where our honored sires, led on by the immortal Washington, bedewed the earth with their blood and volunteered to lay down their bones to bleach on the battle field, as the price at which our ransom from British tyranny was purchased, and which secured to us the priceless boon of civil liberty. He would tell us that the *smoke of conflagration* that then enveloped the hill tops of the whole country, reflected the lurid glare of the *watch fires* of liberty that blazed on the roof of every hamlet from Boston to Charleston. That amidst all the discouraging and trying scenes through which duty called them, their lion hearts never faltered, and they never swerved for a moment from their inflexible purpose of finishing *the work they had* undertaken, of vanquishing every foe to human rights that dared oppose them, and planting the tree of human liberty in the Eden of America, where a home might be made for their offspring and an asylum prepared for the sons of oppression to flee to from every nation and every clime. That when, after eight long years of commotion and fiery trials, victory perched on their flag staff and shook her white pinions over the *star spangled banner*, they bequeathed their arms *to posterity*, with the solemn injunction that we should use them as they had done whenever our shores should be invaded by a foreign foe. He would naturally direct our attention *to the superior excellence of the* government they had conferred *upon us*, and point us as proof of it, to her unexampled prosperity, the lavish hand with with which she had scattered her benefits among all classes and sections, and of her uninterrupted and gigantic ascension to greatness, of her credit for the most exact and scrupulous honesty in discharging all her domestic and foreign pecuniary obligations; that while she cherished the most honorable and benevolent policy in her diplomatic relations, ever *sympathizing* with the oppressed and scorning the overtures of tyrants, she was so tenacious of her *national honor* that she could never brook, without resentment, the smallest *willful insult*, or an infraction of her rights, though proceeding from an alliance of the crowned heads of *Europe*. The assurance might also be given, that as our independence had been been secured and preserved, whilst our population amounted to but three millions, by a handful of militia unpracticed in the art of war, unclothed and almost unfed, whose lacerated feet left the marks of blood with their naked impress upon the frozen snows of the wilderness, and whose means of defence were scanty and small, if our liberties should ever be wrested from us by an invading power or a *combination of powers*, it would not take place until a majority of the twenty-five millions of freemen who now support the government should prove utterly recreant to the trust committed to them, and worthy subjects to receive upon their necks the galling yoke of a tyrannical task-master. He would no doubt again reiterate, in a voice as loud as seven *thunders* if he had the the power [...] sentiment that has a thousand times been impressed upon us [...] *that our liberty has no sure guarantee for continuance but in the virtue and intelligence of the people*. That as the sovereign authority has been vested in them, there must of necessity *be found among* them a sufficiency of the element of political wisdom to control the present constituted representative powers in proper channels, and enable them to judge correctly of the *utility of proposed* additions to the municipal code to meet new exigencies and keep pace with [...] and the unavoidable changes in her internal policy. That the man who refuses, not only to instil into his offspring a love of our honored institutions, but fails to use all possible diligence in cultivating their intellectual faculties, is no son of America. To the honor of the nation be it spoken, that the sentiment has not only been promulged, but *embraced* and universally acted upon. In vain may we examine the pages of the present civil geography of the world, or search the historical records of the nations of antiquity for a parallel to the universal diffusion of light and knowledge which we find in our own country. Could our fathers have had the assurance that the virtue and intellectual advancement of their children would have *kept* pace with the augmentation of the government, they would *have witnessed the setting sun* of their existence without feeling a pang of solicitude for the security of those institutions they had so dearly purchased.

It behooves us then, fellow-citizens, whilst we in common with our trans-mountain brethren, have at last been admitted to the participation of the protection and blessings of the general government, and having become constitutionally identified with them in national interest—I repeat, it behooves us to act well our part in putting forth our strength to stay the ark that enshrines the palladium of our common liberties. We, of all people who have ever inherited and enjoyed the common fruits of the American alliance, are placed perhaps among the most favorable circumstances for the full and perfect enjoyment of its benefits, and have the most abundant reason to cherish sentiments of the purest devotion and most devout gratitude to him who holds the keys of national destiny. A glance at the physical features of the country which we have chosen for a lasting possession, is enough to show that in the aggregate of local advantages we have been amply rewarded for all the toil incurred in our laborious pilgrimage through the barren wastes and howling wilds that intervene between us and the deserted hearthstones in the land of our kindred and friends. We have a soil sufficiently productive to pour into the bosom of the agriculturist the ample reward of an abundant sustenance for the smallest amount of labor. We enjoy a climate exceedingly mild and salubrious, entirely free from those extremes of heat and cold so efficacious in racking and debilitating the constitution, thereby rendering it a prey to disease and hastening on premature old age and sudden death. Our never failing crystal streams, fed by the eternal snows of the mountains on every side, furnish abundant facilities for supporting all the machinery necessary to render the resources of the country available as fast as they are developed. We have the only great river on the Pacific slope of the continent leading from the ocean to the Rocky mountains, forming a natural line of communication with the great Mississippi valley; the importance of which has already attracted the attention of [...] eventually secure for us the fostering care of the general government. Our harbors are safe and easy of access; our inexhaustible forests of the finest timber have long been the admiration of the world. Our mineral resources are not as yet computed, but no doubt exists of their abundance. In short, Oregon possesses an ample sufficiency of resources when properly developed, to furnish all the necessaries of life and carry on a heavy and lucrative foreign commerce. She has an area sufficient to offer a permanent homestead to millions of freemen, and she proffers every inducement *to those who have souls to appreciate her charms and willing hands to develope her resources.* Her pure and invigorating atmosphere, and her crystal founts of water contribute to the almost universal health that gives the ruddy glow to the countenance, and keeps up that elasticity and buoyancy of spirit so conducive to happiness and favorable to *intellectual pursuits*. Her wild and picturesque scenery, that affords a continual feast to those who love to linger in nature's bewitching labyrinth, is peculiarly adapted to stamping her children with the impress of genius. From all the data we have before us, we think we are justified *in the conclusion*, that Oregon is destined, at no distant day, to become the theater of a numerous, wealthy, refined and intellectual population. Her remarkable prosperity, even while under *her own organic* system of policy, cut off from every possible reliance upon the mother *country*, and entirely thrown upon the resources of her own wisdom, in maintaining a wholesome government, surrounded by swarms of treacherous savages, and by the execution of such *legislative* enactments as were adapted to the emergencies of the times, have not only proved that her citizens possess the elements of self government, but stand as encomiums upon the wisdom of her legislative bodies.

Let us then, fellow-citizens, with grateful hearts to the Bountiful Giver of all good, endeavor to convert the blessings he has conferred us, to our own and our children's advantage. Let us devote a large share of the profits of our money, our flocks and our herds to the *intellectual training of our children*, so as to fit them to stand upon an equal footing with the intelligent citizens who shall occupy our places when we are numbered with the dead. Let us confer upon them *such an inheritance as can never be wrested from their hands*, such as shall cause them to love our memories when we are sleeping under the sods of the valley, and which shall fit them *honorably* to bear the burthen of government, when Oregon shall shine as one of the brightest stars in the American constellation of free and sovereign States.

SHIP BUILDING IN MAINE.—The Bath Tribune speaks rather discouragingly of the prospects of ship building at the present time. Steam vessels are rapidly taking the place of all sail ships, as speedy transmission of men and goods has become a passion with business men. This fact should lead the wealthy ship builders in Maine to turn their attention to the construction of steamboats to meet the change which is going on in our world in the mode of transacting business. The first efforts in the construction of steamships might not prove immediately profitable, yet as the current is evidently setting in that direction, both for foreign and coastwise navigation, our people would do well to begin moderately and grow into the business.—[Bangor Whig.

CROPS.—In the northern counties of Indiana and southern Michigan, the crops are said to be in an excellent condition. The valley of St Josephs will pour out an avalanche of wheat should the remainder of the season prove favorable. The accounts from all parts of Ohio are flattering for a good crop of wheat and fruit. In the neighborhood of Galiopolis the wheat fields promise more than an average yield.

CHAGRES.—Chagres has become a city. Capt. M. K. Taylor of Baltimore has been elected Mayor. This movement on the part of the Americans, will make the people of New Grenada open their eyes.

BALTIMORE.—The City Council of Baltimore have prohibited tobacconists from keeping open their stores and disposing their goods on Sunday, under [a penalty] of $10 for each offence.

[illegible] ATOR.

OREGON CITY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1850.

WILSON BLAIN, EDITOR.

Land Donations.

As the public mind is deeply interested in every thing relating to the disposition of the land in this Territory, we give below the information we have received on the subject. The prospect of favorable action on this matter is becoming more encouraging. There have been two or three votes which may be regarded as in some degree test votes, which indicate a large majority in favor of a liberal donation. The following sketch of the proceedings of the House, in Committee of the Whole, is extracted from the *National Intelligencer* of June 1.

[illegible] of the public lands in Oregon [illegible] to the survey and to make [illegible] to settlers of the said public [illegible]

[illegible] question pending was on the amendment moved by Mr. Bowlin to insert the word "free white" in the amendment of the Committee on Public Lands, which provides for a grant of land to every settler or occupant of the public lands above the age of eighteen years

Subsequently, Mr. Bowlin modified his amendment so as to insert the words "American half-breed Indians included," after the word "occupant."

Mr. Giddings addressed the House until the arrival of the hour at which the House had determined to close debate on this bill.

The debate, however, was further continued for about an hour under the five minutes' rule

After which (a division of the question having been asked) a vote was taken on the motion to insert the word "white," before the word "settler," in the lines "that there shall be and hereby is granted to every settler or occupant of the public lands, above the age of eighteen years," &c., and it was agreed to ayes 68, noes 61.

The question was then taken on inserting, after the word "occupant," the words "American half-breed Indians included," and it was agreed to. ayes 77, noes 38.

A great number of other amendments were offered to this section, some of which [illegible] adopted.

[illegible] section [illegible] as follows [illegible] there shall [illegible] to every [illegible] the public land [illegible] made [illegible] shall make such declaration on or [illegible] the first day of December, eighteen [illegible] and fifty one, now residing in said Territory, or who shall become a resident thereof on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, [illegible] who shall have resided upon and cultivated the same for four consecutive years and shall otherwise conform to the [illegible] of this act, the quantity of one [illegible] section, or three hundred and twenty acres of land, if a single man, and if a married man, or if he shall become married within one year from the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, the quantity of one section, or six hundred and forty acres, one half to himself and the other half to his wife, to be held by her in her own right, and the surveyor-general shall designate the part inuring to the husband and that to the wife, and enter the same on the records of his office, and no interest in the part so held by the wife, in her own right, shall be liable for or subject to sale upon the debts of her husband; and in all cases where such married persons have complied with the provisions of this act, so as to entitle them to the grant as above provided, whether under the late provisional government of Oregon, or since, and either shall have died before patent issues, the survivor and children, or heirs of the deceased, shall be entitled to the share or interest of the deceased in equal proportions, except where the deceased shall otherwise dispose of it by testament duly and properly executed according to the laws of Oregon. *Provided*, That no alien shall be entitled to a patent to land donated [illegible] until he shall produce to the surveyor-general of Oregon record evidence that his naturalization as a citizen of the United States has been completed; but if any alien, having made his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States after the passage of this act, shall die before his naturalization shall be completed, the possessory right acquired by him under the provisions of this act shall descend to his heirs-at-law or pass to his devisees, to whom, as the case may be, the patent shall issue: *Provided, nevertheless*, Transfers of title of land situated in Oregon by any alien or aliens to each other, heretofore made, shall be of no force or effect, except as herein otherwise provided: *Provided, further*, That in all cases provided for in this section the donation shall embrace the land actually occupied and cultivated by the settler thereon. *Provided, further*, That all contracts by any person or persons entitled to the benefits of this act, for the sale of the land to which he or they may be entitled under this act, before he or they have received a patent therefor, shall be void. *Provided, further, however*, That this section shall not be construed as to allow those claiming under the treaty with Great Britain [illegible] to the Oregon Territory, to claim both under this grant and the treaty, but merely to secure them the election, and confine them to a single grant of land.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAROLINA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Carolina*, R. L. Whiting commander, in five days from San Francisco, with the U. S. Mails, passengers and merchandise, arrived at Ft. Vancouver, on Thursday, the 1st inst.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Mr and Mrs DeWitt, Mr and Mrs W Blodgett, S Coffin, Lot Whitcomb, W Hanscom, L H Gomez, J L Cooper, C Fredenberg, J H Henry, J L Halter, B Jennings, E W McCarty, Charles Hopkins, B Stark and servant, W M Card Mr Mathey, Rufus Butler, Benjamin F Fisher, Charles Brewster, J W Surver, W Purvine. J Purvine, J Buchanan, K Davis, S Wilson, J Lurell, G Jennett Culbert, S B Wheelan, J Rice, W Jewett, J Caughran, E Griffith, Haley—37.

E. H. Mosley Esq., Purser of the steamship Carolina, has again laid us under great obligation for files of [illegible] papers, and the complete list of passengers, with which he promptly furnished us

We are gratified to notice that while new accessions to our population are constantly being made, our citizens are returning to their homes more than ever attached to the land of their choice.

The news from San Francisco is interesting. Business is in a prosperous condition, and the improvement of the city is spoken of as progressing rapidly. The papers speak with special satisfaction of seeing a watering cart laying the clouds of dust in their streets, and well may they rejoice, for surely no place needs one more.

The all-absorbing topic in the California papers, is the sufferings of the immigrants, across the plains. It is represented that thousands are perishing. We confess we are slow of belief in this matter. There may—there must be some suffering, but we cannot give credit to all that is said

Gov Gaines and family, Judge Strong and family, and Secretary Hamilton, were at San Francisco when the steamer left. Gov. Gaines had experienced a severe bereavement in the death of two lovely daughters. Judge Strong also lost a son on the voyage. They are all expected in [illegible]

[illegible] tes is of an interesting [illegible] The papers of [illegible] occupied with [illegible] Island had been [illegible] by a small body of troops, of the United States, who were entirely routed, "horse, foot, and dragoon," and obliged to retire on board their vessels, and barely escaped into a port of Florida The affair was occasioning much talk, and in some quarters fears were entertained that it might lead to a rupture between Spain and the United States The wiser portion of the press, however, predict that the affair will end in smoke

Contrary to the tenor of our former reports, the contemplated Southern Convention, at Nashville, had assembled, and at latest accounts was still in session not having attained any important results

Hon. Franklin H Elmore, the Senator from South Carolina, who succeeded Mr Calhoun a few weeks ago, died in Washington on Wednesday night, May 29 of bronchial consumption and erysipelas. He was about 50 years of age. The Gov. of South Carolina has appointed Hon Robert Barnwell Rhett his successor in the United States Senate.

In Congress, business was making very slow progress The Slavery question still hangs as a dead weight on the wheels of government.

The Compromise Bill had not yet passed, and the prospect of its passage was by no means flattering The admission of California [illegible]

Our Oregon readers will discover that our indefatigable Delegate was pressing our interests through Congress with great success. We refer to another column for an account of the land and Indian bills

We have seen the intimation that his excellency Gov. Gaines will be the chairman of the Board of Commissioners to treat with the Indians. Judge A. A. Skinner is also to be on this board. The name of the third member has not transpired.

Dr. Anson Dart of Wisconsin, has been nominated Superintendent of Indian Affairs, for this Territory. It is said Dr. D. will bring his family, and will also be followed by a large family connexion.

Dr. Henry of Illinois, has been nominated one of the sub-Indian agents.

Rev. Henry H. Spaulding has received the appointment of sub-Indian agent also. It is contemplated that Mr Spaulding shall be located at or near Dr. Whitman's station, under the protection of a Military post. There are many considerations which prompt us to look on this appointment as wise and just. We doubt whether there is now alive an American citizen who has so thorough and perfect a knowledge of that portion of Oregon, and the character of the Indians in that region, as Mr. S. We hope he will accept.

In regard to this Indian bill, we can say that our Delegate has done what no Territorial Delegate has ever before done. He has separated the Superintendent of Indian Affairs from the office of Governor, making that a separate branch of territorial government—a most invaluable achievement for this Territory.

There are many items of interesting intelligence, which we are obliged to refer to our next number

Clackamas Rapids.

Since our last, there have been some two or three meetings with reference to the important improvement contemplated at the Clackamas rapids. [illegible] the lands [illegible] commit[illegible] the enterp[illegible] have announced that they will receive proposals for the job until the [illegible] They have been active in raising the means for defraying the expenses, and it is highly gratifying to notice the promptitude and liberality with which their efforts have been responded to by every citizen We shall be greatly disappointed if this essential improvement is not speedily accomplished

Marriages.

We take occasion to remark that there is no law in the Territory regulating marriages—a most serious oversight of our sage legislators. A moment's reflection will convince any one that there should always be some permanent record made of that important transaction In the absence of all regulation on the subject we would suggest the propriety of having all marriages announced in the paper, thus securing at least a partial record

City Corporation.

On Monday last an election was held in this city, to fill the Offices created by the Charter incorporating the city The following is the result of the election:

Wm K. Kilborn, Mayor.

Francis S Holland, Recorder.

Trustees Medorem Crawford George Hannum, Andrew Hood, Richard McMillan, Noyes Smith.

The board of officers thus elected [illegible] the affairs of the city will soon give evidence of their efficiency.

A meeting of the officers elect was held on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at which the following named City Officers were chosen viz

Kintzing Pritchett, City Counselor

Wm B Campbell, Treasurer.

Peter H Hatch, Assessor.

Septimus Heelot, City Marshal

SUMMER SHOWERS.—We have had frequent and refreshing showers during the entire summer. The season thus far has perhaps been somewhat drier than is usual in the States, but still rains have been sufficiently frequent and copious to ensure good crops We are aware that the impression exists in the States, that it rains all winter without interruption, and then we are parched with a burning sun all summer This season it rained more or less in May, June and July So far as our observation has extended, August and September are the only months characterized by the absence of rain, and even in these two months we sometimes have plentiful showers

Our brief experience has led us to the conclusion that the winters are not so wet nor are the summers so dry, as we had been led to suppose from the descriptions of the country which fell into our hands while in the States.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.—Among the various descriptions of persons who make inquiries with reference to this Territory, we find quite a large number who claim to be professional teachers, and their inquiries are of course directed to the prospects and encouragements of their honorable and useful professions It affords us great pleasure to be able to extend a cordial and hopeful invitation to all such inquirers This Territory has already taken a high and honorable stand on the subject of education. No class of persons are in greater requisition than qualified school teachers; and no kind of labor yields a fairer compensation. Our people, as it were by common consent, appear resolved that Oregon shall excel all other countries as much in intelligence, as in the salubrity of her climate and the grandeur of her magnificent scenery. With a superior school system established by Legislative enactment, and richly endowed by congressional munificence, we need only well qualified teachers to place us in the front rank of enlightened people. To all then who wish to engage in teaching we say come on, we will give you work and pay you well.

NATURAL FRUITS.—Though we cannot boast of our orchards and vineyards, yet kind nature spreads our tables with her own varied productions. For two months past our market has been liberally supplied with a great variety of berries Commencing with the strawberry, we have had a constant succession of fruit and at present the market is almost overstocked with whortleberries This abundance of natural fruit, while it ministers to present luxury, also gives great encouragement to the cultivation of fruits of a more substantial and useful character. Where wild fruits grow with such [illegible]

[illegible] Pacific Railroad [illegible]

[illegible] extreme of the northern lake and running through the South Pass to Oregon On this report the San Francisco Herald remarks—"It is a mercy they did not report in favor of a road by the North Pole." We hope our neighbors will be silent The prospect the slight[illegible] occasion for jealousy We are well [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] enjoying all the advantage of her naturally excellent position. But as the railroad to Oregon was the original form of the enterprise, and as Oregon can still urge claims for the terminus of the road of no trivial magnitude we are entirely of opinion the committee came to a very rational and proper conclusion

Indian Affairs.

The following act, which is now a law of the land, gives good evidence that the difficulty which has so long embarrassed the settlement of this Territory, will soon be removed

An act authorizing the negotiation of treaties with the Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon, for the extinguishment of their claims to lands lying west of the Cascade Mountains, and for other purposes.

[illegible] the Senate [illegible] the United [illegible] to appoint [illegible] to negotiate [illegible] with the several Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon for the extinguishment of their claims to lands lying west of the Cascade Mountains, and if found expedient and practicable for their removal east of said mountains, also, for obtaining their assent and submission to the existing laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes in the other Territories of the United States, so far as they may be applicable to the tribes in the said Territory of Oregon, the compensation to such commissioner or commissioners not to exceed the rate heretofore allowed for similar services.

SEC 2 And be it further enacted,—That the President be authorized, by and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Oregon, who shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, and whose duty it shall be to exercise a general superintendence over all the Indian tribes in Oregon, and to exercise and perform all the powers and duties assigned by law to other Superintendents of Indian Affairs.

SEC 3 And be it further enacted,—That so much of the Act to establish the Territorial government of Oregon, approved the 14th August 1848, as requires the Governor of said Territory to perform the duties of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and authorizes him to receive a salary therefor, in addition to the salary allowed for his services as Governor, be repealed; and that the Governor of said Territory [illegible] total salary of three thousand dollars.

SEC. 4 And be it further enacted.—That the President be authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one or more Indian Agents, not exceeding three, as he shall deem expedient, each of whom shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, give bond as now required by law, and perform all the duties of agent to such tribe or tribes of Indians in the Territory of Oregon as shall be assigned to him by the Superintendent to be appointed by the provisions of this Act, under the direction of the President

SEC 5 And be it further enacted.—That the law regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes east of the Rocky Mountains, or such provisions of the same as may be applicable, be extended over the Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted,—That the sum of twenty five thousand dollars be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this Act. [Approved, June 5, 1850.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are under special obligations to the Hon. Samuel R. Thurston, for his numerous favors.

A WHIG JOURNAL IN OREGON.

It affords us great satisfaction to announce that a Whig journal is to be commenced in a few days in Portland, Oregon, by T. J. Dryer Esq., the present city editor of the Courier. Mr. Dryer is a practical and forcible writer, and a whig of the right stripe. The whig party in California, have nursed open, as well as [illegible] journals whose editors and [illegible] proprietors have started as professed neutrals and independents, only to assault the whig party—its heads and representatives, and the Federal Administration. The time has come to tear off the mask, and compel these journalists to show their hand. We have many here in this State who seek every occasion to vilify and calumniate the Administration. We have no faith in the independence of said journals They are wolves in sheep's clothing, and should be so regarded.

It is time that the whig party should resist these frauds practiced on it It is time that its members should resent and [illegible] impudence and hypocrisy.—They have been trampled on long enough by the professed neutrals. Every thick-headed [illegible] unprincipled scamp, who be[illegible] of respectable [illegible] of gentlemen, [illegible] States and territories [illegible] a neutral paper [illegible] the whig party soon finds [illegible] it has nursed a viper in its bosom, to sting it to the quick the very first opportunity. An open, undisguised enemy, we can respect We understand him, and are prepared to meet him—but a disguised one, who prates to you friendship with his lips and stabs you with his hand we regard as despicable and cowardly.

We trust the whigs of California and Oregon will take their position The time has come when delay is dangerous The opposition are at work, and party lines should be drawn We can cheerfully say to the people of Oregon, that they will find in Mr Dryer a pungent writer, and a whig who will stand fast and shrink not He has done feeling service on the stump, in times past He will go ready harnessed for the work We cheerfully commend him to the whigs of Oregon, and ask them to give to his journal a strong and substantial confidence and support

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received at this office.—*California Courier*, July 21

Mr Courier, we think you need not have gone so far "out of the Book" to bolster up your bantling, or, perhaps, "*The Whig party in Oregon*, as well as in California, have nursed and sustained journals whose editors and proprietors have started as professed neutrals and independents only to assault the Whig party—its heads and representatives, and the Federal Ad[illegible]

[illegible] professed neutrals and independents in Oregon are and have been controlled by whigs—nuf ced. [illegible]

"We trust the whigs of California [illegible] *Oregon* will take their position. The time has come when delay is dangerous The opposition are at work, and party lines should be drawn."

We hope Mr Courier, you understand the matter of which you speak, but if we can believe that we hear you will have brought your "*party lines*" to a poor market. Nevertheless, time will tell the story and we will listen and learn, "and be good."

As a journalist, we can most cordially welcome to Oregon Mr Thomas J. Dryer, and say of his enterprise, "may God speed him in the good cause." The columns of the *Courier* bear testimony to his ability, and there is "room enough" in Oregon for all

From the many notices of Oregon and our labors, which we find in our exchange papers from the States, we clip the following from the *Puritan Recorder* of Boston. M. —one of the most ably conducted and respectable religious journals, published on the Atlantic seaboard—that our readers may know what is said of us abroad For the kind notice of our humble efforts in the promotion of the welfare of the land of our adoption, we tender our grateful acknowledgments,

OREGON

The fact that this territory on the Pacific has been eclipsed by her active sister California, is no reason why she should be overlooked We have received files of the *Oregon Spectator*, published in Oregon city, by the last mails And never have we been so impressed of the importance of that country, as we were in examining the developments of life in Oregon, which this paper presents And right glad are we, by an exchange with this paper, to shake hands across the continent with our brethren there

This paper, now in its fourth volume, does not claim to be a religious paper, yet the moral tone of it is decidedly above that of our ordinary secular papers. And from the paper we should judge that the leading minds in the territory, were fully impressed of the importance of sustaining public morals The Christian ministry appears to be highly valued there The arrival of another minister in the territory, is announced as a gratifying event, and the question of his future location spoken of as one of great interest. The temperance cause appears to be better sustained there, than here. The United States laws against the sale of spirits to the Indians, are rigidly enforced [illegible] ordinary traffic in spirits is prohibited by law, and the law is energetically enforced. The Legislature have also put in operation a complete system of common schools, and made such provisions, as will secure a universal education of the people. Thus has providence secured to this infant State, elements of enduring wealth, vastly to be preferred to those of California. For agricultural purposes, no part of our country is preferable to some parts of Oregon; and the location of this territory in the neighborhood of California, will give a value to its lands, superior to that of any other. And then its vast forests, containing an exhaustless supply of lumber, have materials of wealth more desirable than those of the Placers of California. Coal has also been found in abundance and of good quality. And hands only are wanted to make this a productive source of wealth. For in no part of the world, will coal be in more demand than on the Pacific shore.

As to the temperature and the seasons, this paper gives particular information. The editor says, that he kept a record of the state of the weather in Oregon [illegible] the date of [illegible] with the record [illegible] kept of the weather in [illegible] Indiana for the winter preceding, and the result is, the number of cloudy, and rainy days were the same in both places They differed widely, however, in two very important respects. In the first place, there fell in Indiana during the period specified, at least, twice as much water in the form of rain and snow, as fell in Oregon during the same period, the succeeding winter; and also in Indiana the heaviest of the rain fell during the day, while in Oregon, about two thirds of the rain fell during the night. The other important difference is, that the average temperature, as indicated by the thermometer, shows that Oregon was nearly twenty degrees warmer than Indiana

The proximity of this territory is such that it will derive great advantage from the gold diggings with some of the disadvantages of them For a healthy and desirable residence, it will always have the advantage of the more southern State; and no small portion of the wealth developed in California, will therefore be transferred to Oregon

Immigrants.

The advance party of the overland immigration have arrived in this valley.—Another company, we learn, are now in the Cascade Mountains, and will be here in a few days. These parties can give us little information as to the amount of immigration coming in this season. Some estimate that it will be large, others [illegible]

[illegible] apology to our [illegible] especially the [illegible] to render a [illegible] to the[illegible] We have [illegible] contribute [illegible] accumulated on [illegible] that we shall [illegible] them

Our California correspondence is unavoidably crowded out, this week

POSTAL AFFAIRS IN OREGON.—We publish to day a communication on this subject. We confess we are unable to shed any light on the matter We had supposed that we knew something about Post Office Laws, but if law prevails in Oregon, we honestly declare our ignorance. We strongly suspect 'Pen[illegible]' has given us these truths for home consumption on the subject We hope, however, a 'better day is coming'

MR ADAMS' ORATION.—The reader will find our first page occupied with a very interesting Oration This Oration we feel assured will be read with pleasure We have struck off a number of extra copies in addition to what have already been ordered so that we hope to be able to supply the demand.

☞ We remark for public information, that money remittances to and from the States can be effected with safety and dispatch, through the Agency of Couch & Co., Bankers, Portland, O T

HON. O C. PRATT, judge of the second Judicial district of this Territory, sailed on the steamer *Carolina* for the States—May pleasant breezes speed his way, and afford us the pleasure of hailing his early return.

Items extracted from the *California Courier*

GOVERNOR GAINES AND SUITE.—We had the pleasure of taking by the hand, yesterday, July 22, Maj Gaines of Kentucky, the present Governor of Oregon, who, with his suite, are en route for their future home Judge STRONG from Ohio, Justice of the U. S. District Court, is also in the city Those gentlemen are taking their families with them. They will be cordially received by the Oregonians, as their arrival has been long looked for Their services are much needed in the present state of affairs of Oregon.

We are sorry to add that Gov. Gaines has met with a severe bereavement, in the loss of two daughters, named Florida, aged 19 years, and Harriet, 17 years of age They died of yellow fever, at St. Catharines—the latter March 19th, and

... March 22d. They were buried in the grounds of the American Consul, at St. Catharines.

Judge Strong also lost a son, 5 years of age, of the same disease, at sea, March 7th.

OMISSION.—We inadvertently omitted to notice, yesterday, that Gen. EDWARD HAMILTON, the Secretary of State of Oregon, was also in this city, en route for his future home.

The appointment of Gen. Hamilton, to be Secretary of the Territory of Oregon, has been confirmed by the Senate

LAUNCH.—A new and beautiful schooner, the *Geo. H Ensign*, was launched yesterday morning, July 24, at North Beach. It is a model craft, of 60 tons burthen, and is one of a line about to be established to run between this port and St. Helens, in Oregon.

ARISTOCRACY.—Wonders will never cease! The other day, we imbibed an iced lemonade—yesterday we caught a cart sprinkling Montgomery st in front of our office—and last night our feet pressed a veritable brick sidewalk. James King of William is the aristocrat who has presumed to set at naught the custom of us Californians wading through the sand, and has laid down, on the two sides of his bankinghouse, a brick walk, the first ever built in San Francisco, that can't be beat even in New York. We submit it to the public if this gentleman isn't getting a little too grand for these latitudes?

THE PACIFIC STEAMERS.—We are gratified to learn that arrangements have been made by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to keep up a semi-monthly communication between the ports of Oregon and Panama. Every steamer which arrives from Panama, will as soon as she has landed her passengers and freight proceed immediately to Oregon. The *California* will be the pioneer in this arrangement. The *Carolina* will be withdrawn from the Oregon trade, in which she is at present engaged, and placed in the regular line. This arrangement will give all the most entire satisfaction, and be of the most incalculable benefit to Oregon. It affords us the liveliest gratification that this arrangement, so long desired, is at length consummated.—*Alta California.*

The *California* may be expected to arrive at Astoria on or about the 27th inst. She will make a few hours stay there, to unload her freight, &c., and then return direct to California.

MEETING OF THE TEAMSTERS.—The Teamsters will hold another meeting this evening, at the Eureka Hotel. The Association, which is composed of Americans, is taking vigorous measures to protect themselves against the competition of the immigrants from Sydney and other places in the British penal colonies.—*Alta California, Ju...*

Pacific Postal Arrangements.

ON LETTERS.—Between San Francisco or any other point in California, and Astoria or any point in Oregon, 12½ cents the single letter, paid or unpaid, at the option of the sender.

From any point in California or Oregon to Panama, N. G. 30 cents single, to be in all cases prepaid.

From any point in California or Oregon to any place in the United States, 40 cents single, paid or unpaid, at the option of the sender.

From California or Oregon to England, Ireland or Scotland, the postage is 50 cents single, and may be paid or not, at the option of the writer.

From California or Oregon to the German States, and countries east and south of them, by the Bremen line, 64 cents single, paid or unpaid, at the option of the sender.

From California or Oregon to France and the continent of Europe, the postage is 56 cents, single, and must in all cases be pre paid.

It should be remembered that a single rate on letters for the States is ½ an ounce or under; double, over half and not exceeding one ounce, &c. On foreign letters, the single rate is ¼ of an ounce and under, a double rate ½ oz., 3 rates, ¾ of an oz., and 4 rates, an ounce. In all cases any fraction of excess is charged as an additional rate.

NEWSPAPERS.—For the United States, 3 cents, and inland postage added. For the German States, by the Bremen line, 6 cents. For other foreign countries, 5 cents, the postage in all cases to be prepaid.

The inland postage above mentioned, is for each newspaper, conveyed not over 100 miles, 1 cent, and for any greater distance 1½ cents.

Handbills, circulars and advertisements, not exceeding one sheet, are subject to three cents postage each, whatever the distance (inland,) to be pre paid. The sea postage on price currents is three cents with inland postage added, when so transported.

All pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, and every other kind of printed or other matter (except newspapers) are charged at the rate of 2½ cents per copy, of no greater weight than one ounce; and one cent additional for each additional ounce, any fractional excess of not less than ½ ounce being regarded as an ounce. The sea postage, on each pamphlet, is three cents, with the above rates added, when transported inland.

ON BOARD P. M. S. CAROLINA, *Columbia River*, Aug. 1, 1850.

CAPT. RICHARD L. WHITING.

Dear Sir. Understanding that during the ensuing three months the favorite steamer which you command will be withdrawn, for the purpose of completing the semi-monthly communication between San Francisco and Panama, established by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that your intercourse with our Territory will be suspended until the arrival from New-York of the steamer *Columbia*, intended, as we hear, to run regularly hereafter between Portland and San Francisco, we take this occasion, at separating, after our agreeable and highly satisfactory passage to this place, in the *Carolina*, under your command, to express to you our sincere appreciation of your uniform kindness and attention to all on board, and to tender you our cordial good wishes for your future success and prosperity.

We shall hail your return with great pleasure, and meanwhile, remain,

Your obliged and sincere friends,

—[Signed] BENJAMIN STARK,
Wm. L. Hanscom, H. J. Mahey, Alfred DeWitt, B. Jennings, Lot Whitcomb, and others.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

MR. EDITOR. With the best possible grace, I could find fault with the Postal arrangements of Oregon, were it not for the fact that I am so often met with the unanswerable (?) argument, "that we are very much better accommodated now, than we ever were before. The Time was, when we considered ourselves especially favored, if we received a letter from the States in twelve months after its date." *For one, sir, I am free to confess* that I am unable to feel the force of such arguments, therefore you will not consider it strange, that I say to you I could not understand *why* the mail should be *three days in coming from Fort Vancouver* to this city—a distance of twenty five miles by water, or twenty by land—after the arrival of the Mail steamer *Carolina* at that place on Thursday morning week. But I could appreciate the awkward position of your gentlemanly Postmaster, when he was called upon to answer the question whether a mail had been sent *out* on the aforesaid steamer from the Oregon city Post Office—in the negative, and then to feel the necessity of apologising to the enquiring stranger because of the want of proper arrangements for transporting the said mail, and that, too, from the principal town in the Territory.

And again, *why* was the Mail two days in coming from Portland to this city, after the arrival of the Mail steamer last month? and *why* did not the mail then all come the same day, and not piece-meal, straggling through a whole week?

Will you or some of your readers, inform, through the columns of the *Spectator*, one who feels not a little anxiety in regard to this matter of safe and speedy communication, by means of public mails between the different parts of our country, *how* all these things happened, and whether or no there is a remedy?

Is there not a Postal Agent residing in Portland? has he not the power to employ a carrier or carriers to forward these mails immediately on their arrival? I understand the "Pacific Mail Steamship Co's" contract only requires them to bring the mail to Astoria, yet in a spirit of accommodation, which the Postal Agent would do well to imitate, they have brought it up the river 100 miles nearer its destination, without other compensation than the consciousness of doing a kindness to the inhabitants of Oregon—and will not the people reward them for this liberality?

Further, I would enquire if Postmasters in Oregon are not subject to similar instructions as those in the States? or are they permitted to invite all persons who hope to get something by the mail to assist in assorting it? And by what right does a Postmaster open packages which are not directed to his office? It cannot be possible *that these Postmasters are ignorant* of their duties and instructions, yet these practices would seem to indicate such a state of facts.

Yours, respectfully,

PAUL JR.

Oregon city, Aug 5th 1850.

WASHINGTON, June 3, '50.

Editor Spectator: I am happy to inform the people of Oregon, through the Spectator, that the bill making an appropriation of $20,000 for a penitentiary in Oregon, and $20,000, additional, for public buildings at the seat of government of Oregon, has just passed the Senate as it went from the House.

It will be the law of the land so soon as it can be enrolled, and signed by the President. I shall take the earliest opportunity to have this money forwarded. It will be a question for the consideration of you all, to say whether this money shall be expended during the high prices, or otherwise. Yours truly,

SAML R. THURSTON.

☞The communication of "A Looker-on in Venice" is unavoidably crowded out.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Steamer Columbia.

MARRIED.

On June 27th, by Rev. A. F. Waller, Mr. Jas. Wheeler and Miss Mary Ann Hawkins. Both of Benton county.

On July 24th, by Elder E. Fisher, Mr. James Winston, jr. and Miss Mary E. Johnson. All of this city.

By Rev. J. H. Wilbur, Mr. William Wheeler and Miss Mary Ellen Armpriest. All of Clackamas county. [The Printer was kindly remembered.]

On the 4th instant, by Rev. J. H. Wilbur, Mr. Robert Beets and Miss Eliza Hall, both of Linn city.

FROST & CO.,
WHOLESALE, RETAIL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Astoria, O. T.

JAMES FROST, JOHN GREEN, HERMAN LEONARD, } San Francisco.

WILL receive and execute all orders of country merchants for the purchase and supply of goods, the sale of produce, forwarding and general agency and commission business.
aug8-23-tf

SPECIAL AGENCY OFFICE,
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, August 8, 1850.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of September next, for transporting the United States Mail over the following routes for the term of one year from the 1st of October next, subject to the regulations of the laws of the United States on post offices and post roads, as follows—these being established by act of Congress,

5025 From Astoria at 6 a. m. twice a month, on the 1st and 15th by mouth of Cowlitz, in Clark county, Knighton's St Helen, Washington, and Portland, Washington co., to Oregon city by 8 p. m. on 4th and 18th 130 miles and back between 6 a. m. of the 7th and 20th and 8 p. m. 10th and 24th of said month.

5027 From Portland at 6 a. m. twice a month on the 5th and 19th to Fort Vancouver by 6 p. m. next day 20 miles, and back between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. next days.

5028 From Oregon city at 6 a. m. twice a month on 5th and 19th by Linn city, Yamhill Falls, Salem, O'Neil's or Nesmith's mills, J. C. Avery's or Marysville, Eugene F. Skinner's and Elijah Bristow's to Levi Scott in Umpqua valley 200 miles and back between 6 a. m. of the 12th and 26th and 8 p. m. of the 17th and 31st of each month.

Also, Temporary routes as follows:

From Portland to Hillsborough, Washington county, to Lafayette at Yamhill Falls, on the [illegible] to connect the routes above and below Oregon city.

From Salem to Col. Conser's at Syracuse and Albany to Spaulding's on Calapoyah.

From Cincinnati to O'Neil's, or Nesmith's mills.

From Astoria to Pacific city and back.

All temporary routes will be put in operation provided the service will be performed for the nett proceeds of the offices supplied by them—subject to the same regulations as other routes. In all cases the Agent reserving for the Department the right to discontinue the service whenever the same may be disused by the Department or the interest of the Department requires it.

D. H. LOWNSDALE,
Special Ag't P. O. Dept. O. T.

N. B. All contractors will cease to carry the mail oftener than twice a month, until 1st October next, leaving their starting points on 5th and 19th, a. m., and returning 12th and 26th, p. m.
aug8-23-tf

DIED.

At Tualatin Plains, August 2, Jeanette, oldest daughter of Geo. W. and Fanny Eberts, aged 7 years 6 months and 6 days.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER Bark Keoko, a general assortment of

dry goods	boots and shoes,
cut and wrought nails,	smoking tobacco,
tea and coffee,	sperm and tallow candles,
soap and saleratus,	dried fruit,
patent medicines	20x12 sash with glass,
window sash, 8x10 glazed with frames	

ROBERT CAUFIELD.
Oregon City Aug 8-23tf

IF Mr. WILLIAM AYRE will call upon or write to, either Mr. William A. Mouat at Fort Vancouver or Messrs. Probst Smith & Co. at San Francisco, he will hear of something from England to his advantage.

The said William A[illegible] left New York for California in the "[illegible]" the 25th of January, 1850. Any person forwarding the information of the above will be conferring a great favor and will be compensated for his trouble.

WILLIAM A. MOUAT.
Fort Vancouver, aug8-23-6t

NEW DIGGINGS

FOR SALE by the subscribers in Tualatin Hills [illegible], 4,000 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of oats, 24 head American beef cattle, 15 head American milch cows, 300 head fine sheep, 1,200 lbs wool, also cards and carding for double carding machine and picker.

A. S. WATT, [illegible],
JOSEPH WATT, [illegible].
aug8-23-4t

REGULAR LINE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Brig Tarquina, Molthrop,	1st Sept
Bark Ann Smith, Drew,	15th "
Brig Emma Preston, Story,	1st Oct

Freight and passage by the regular line at the lowest rates.

Goods received and forwarded by the agents at Portland and San Francisco with despatch and free of commission.

COUCH & CO., Ag'ts, Portland. STARK & CO., Ag'ts, San Francisco.
aug8-23tf

HO! YE THAT THIRST COME AND BUY

DR. BROWN, M. D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office fronting the river, a few doors below the ferry Oregon City, O. T.

ALSO a manufacturer of LEMON SYRUP, [illegible], TONIC BITTERS, [illegible], CORDIALS, &c. &c., together with that most excellent and healthy beverage SARSAPARILLA BEER. With a variety of medicines, trinkets, &c., too numerous to mention. All of which will be sold low for cash. Call and see.

N. B. Consultations upon delicate diseases of male and female in perfect confidence.

(Advice to the poor gratuitous.)

Oregon City, aug8-23tf

JUST RECEIVED, per steamer Carolina and other late arrivals, to which we call the attention of the Oregon trade,

red blankets,	blue blankets,
white "	alpacas,
paints,	paper hangings,
rice,	dried apples,
raisins,	candies,
assorted preserves,	preserved ginger,
oysters,	pickles,
saleratus,	gun powder tea,

A general assortment of groceries. Also, 10,000 lbs sugar.

S. M. HOLDERNESS & CO.
Portland, aug8-23tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned would inform the public generally that he has just received, per bark "Keoko," a fresh supply of fancy goods and clothing, consisting in part of

alpaccas,	dress, frock and sack coats
silks,	pantaloons,
satins,	vests,
linen,	hats,
shawls,	caps,
bonnets,	cravats,
fringes,	shirts,
gimps,	boots,
ribbons,	shoes,
lace and edging,	gloves, &c.

ANDREW HOOD.
Oregon City, aug8-23tf

FLOUR.

60,000 LBS. Fresh Flour for sale by
aug8-23tf GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.

NEW STORE
AT CROSBY & SMITH'S WHITE BUILDING.
OLLENDORFF, WOLF & CO.,
From San Francisco, No. 8, Jackson St.

BEG leave to inform the citizens of Oregon City and vicinity, that they have received by the last steamer a handsome assortment of clothing and dry goods, boots and shoes, silks and silk shawls, and other desirable goods too numerous to mention. Also a good assortment of watches and jewelry, which they offer to sell very cheap, as they intend returning by the next steamer.
aug8-23tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

A No. 1 Brig "ANNA E. MAINE," WM. BAKER, Master, will sail positively August 15th for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to Geo. Abernethy & Co., Oregon City, and S. M. Holderness & Co., Portland.
aug8-23-1t

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
BRIG EMMA PRESTON,
STORY, MASTER,
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

COUCH & CO. by this vessel, now daily expected, will receive a very large, complete, and well selected assortment of merchandise, comprising

GROCERIES,	HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS,	MACHINERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,	PAINTS & OILS,

Furniture and House Furnishings,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNITURE,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Couch & Co. will sell the above, at wholesale and retail, at their new warehouse in Portland, immediately upon arrival, so that a good opportunity is offered to merchants and traders throughout the Territory to provide themselves with a suitable stock of fresh goods for the ensuing season.

C. & Co. confidently believe a better supply of merchandise has never before been offered to the wants of Trade in the Territory, and that a more complete assortment can not be found to select from in California.
aug8-23tf

FOR SALE

ONE steam engine, complete, 30 horse power, designed to run a saw or grist mill, with the machinery for a saw mill to attach, including upright and circular saws. For particulars apply to

COUCH & CO.
Portland, aug8-23tf

STEAMBOAT COLUMBIA

THE steamboat 'COLUMBIA,' Captain Mackay, will hereafter ply regularly between Astoria and Oregon City as follows.

Leave Oregon City on the 5th and 25th Aug. and the 6th and 24th Sept. and Oct., and reach Astoria on the arrival of the mail steamers from San Francisco, stopping at Milwaukie, Portland and other towns on the route.

Leave Astoria on the 8th and 27th Aug. and the 10th and 28th Sept. and Oct. for the upper towns.

The intermediate time the will be employed in carrying freight and passengers on the Willamette and to and from the Cascades.

REMOVAL & CO PARTNERSHIP

DR. A. W. KAYE has removed to Portland, and formed a co partnership with Dr. Presley Welch for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and also in a general drug business.

PRESLEY WELCH,
A. W. KAYE.
Portland, aug8-23-3t

THOMAS V. SMITH,
MACHINIST AND ENGINEER,
[illegible]

IS prepared to execute all orders for the construction and repair of machinery. Blacksmith work in general, and turning in iron on reasonable terms.
aug8-23tf

NOTICE

SALE OF COUNTY LOTS IN OREGON CITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of the authority vested in me, I will offer at public sale at the Court House Block, in Oregon City, on the first Monday in September next, at 10 o'clock a. m. all the undisposed lots and fractional lots embraced within the boundaries of the seat of justice for Clackamas county according to the plat of said county seat, as filed in the probate court of said county.

For the convenience of those who may not be able personally to attend the aforesaid sale, sealed bids, designating the number of block and lot and the amount bid, may be filed with the Probate Court on or before Monday the 26th day of August next, accompanied by certificates of deposit for the payment of the same, should the bid be [illegible].

Notice is also given to all persons having purchased lots of John McLaughlin and William Holmes within the boundaries of the location of said county seat to come forward to the Probate Clerk's office, on or before the 24th day of August next and prove up their purchases and make payment of the amount upon said lots, otherwise they will be considered forfeited to the county and sold.

The terms of sale—one fourth of the amount of purchase money to be paid at the time of purchase, one fourth in three months, one fourth in six months thereafter, and the remaining fourth in eighteen months thereafter.

JOSEPH JEFFRIES,
Commissioner.
July 25-22-3t

JUST RECEIVED for sale, ex steamer "Carolina,"

Mess pork 15 bbls.
Butter 86 100 lb kegs,
Hams 55, 70 in canvass, sugar cured,
Saleratus 2 boxes 40 lbs each, in 1 lb papers,
Soap, 30 small boxes Long brown soap 35½ lbs each,
12 boxes [illegible] No. 1 perfumed white soap,
3 [illegible] pails [illegible] soap,
Chairs, 3 doz. cane seats,
Salt, 50 [illegible] 20,000 lbs [illegible] on hand,
Tea, coffee, Prime [illegible], pilot bread,
Powder and shot, lead, drawing knives,
Nails, single and mill saw files,
Mill irons, 5 setts complete (4-4½ ft saws to each,)
Pocket mirrors, brushes, crockery ware, stationery and fancy articles, by

COUCH & CO.

Also, one shingle machine. Can cut 10 M per day, and be adapted for heading.
Portland, June 13-19tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING taken out letters of administration on the estate of [illegible] on the fourth day of June, 1850, [illegible] deceased, all persons indebted to said John McCord [illegible] to make immediate settlement, and all to whom he may have been indebted to present their accounts properly attested, previous to the date prescribed by law for their presentment, or they will thereafter be debarred.

D. H. LOWNSDALE,
Adm'r estate of J. McCord, dec'd.
Portland, Washington county, June 11-21-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

AT the July term of the Probate Court for the county of Clackamas, the undersigned was appointed by said court, administrator of the estate of William P. Hudson, deceased. Said letters are dated July 17, 1850. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the administrator for allowance in due year from the date of said letters and those indebted to said estate are requested to pay up.

D. H. GOOD, Adm'r
of estate of Wm. P. Hudson, dec'd.
July 20, 1850-22-3t*

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that Robert W. Russel of Polk county, Oregon Territory, have taken out letters of Administration for the estate of Samuel Russel deceased, dated June 24th, A. D. 1850. All persons having debts, dues, demands, or, indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to come forward and and have their accounts settled within the time required by law.

ROBERT M. RUSSEL, adm'r
of estate of S. Russel, dec'd.
July 5, 1850-22-3t

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify Robert Beer and Eliza Beer, his wife that I never intend complying with a bond they hold against me for one acre of my lot of land lying above the falls of Willamette *river bearing date of 30th day of July, 1850*, which bond was fraudulently obtained of me by *false representations by Eliza Hall, four days before* her marriage to Robert Beer. Eliza Hall stated to me that she had declined the notion of ever marrying, and wanted a home to raise her children at, and through good feelings to her, as a widow, I gave her the bond.

AMBROSE FIELDS.
aug8-23-3t*

NOTICE

IS hereby given that I have taken out letters of administration upon the estate of David Hill, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same before the Probate Court of Washington county for adjudication, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me.

LUCINDA HILL,
Hillsborough, aug7-23-3t. Administratrix.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Probate Courts of Clackamas and Washington counties, in Oregon Territory, at the first regular term of these respective courts, for a license to keep a ferry across the Willamette river between Hugh Burn's claim and John McLaughlin's land claim, below a point immediately opposite the lower line of Robert Moore's claim.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
HUGH BURNS.
July 24, 1850-22tf

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Commissioner to investigate and allow claims against the late Provisional Government growing out of the Cayuse war.

The law provides that all claims of the above character shall be passed upon by the Commission or before payment.

The undersigned is authorized by act of the last Legislative Assembly to audit the unaudited civil debt of the late Provisional Government.

The undersigned may be found at his office in this city (the yellow building in the rear of the Main Street House) during most hours of the day up to the first of September next.

AARON E. WAIT.
Oregon City, July 11-21-3t*

OREGON TERRITORY—YAM HILL COUNTY.

DISTRICT COURT—BILL IN EQUITY.

Sarah A. O Brien, vs. Hugh O Brien.

THE said defendant, Hugh O Brien, will take notice, that the said complainant, Sarah A. O Brien, has filed her bill on the chancery side of the Yam Hill District Court, praying a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony from said defendant, on the ground of wilful desertion. It was therefore ordered by said court that notice of the pendency of this suit be given by publishing the same in the "Oregon Spectator" in eight successive numbers thereof, notifying the said defendant that if he does not appear on the first day of the next regular term of said court, to be held in the town of Lafayette, on the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said bill the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered accordingly.

M. P. DEADY,
may 16-17-8t. Solicitor for Compl't.

CO PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the name of "S. M. HOLDERNESS & Co." for the purpose of transacting a general Merchandise, Commission and Forwarding business.

Persons desirous of having produce or lumber forwarded to San Francisco, or merchandise purchased by the resident partners at that place, will have their business attended to with promptness, and charges for commissions and advances, will be on as equitable terms as possible.

Portland	*San Francisco*
S. M. HOLDERNESS,	GABRIEL WINTER,
STEPHEN NORRIS.	B. G. LATHROP.

Portland, june 25, 1850-20tf

CO PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned having formed a co partnership, under the name and firm of "NORTON & DENNISON," are now prepared to transact a general Merchandise, Forwarding and Commission business.

Those wishing to make shipments to, or purchase in San Francisco, will be able to do so through them, and their agents there on the most reasonable terms.

Agents in San Francisco—BELKNAP & WHITE.

T. C. NORTON,
A. P. DENNISON.
Portland, July 2, 1850-21-tf

GEO. P. PORTER,
CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL LAND AGENT.
Office back of Brooks & Barlow's store.
Oregon City, July 25-3t

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—1 store and 2 lots in Champoeg. One store and one lot in Oregon city—this store is 23 feet by 40, two stories high, handsomely finished, and has a dwelling house attached, situated in one of the best business locations of the city. One store and lot in Portland.

For terms &c., apply to

CROSBY & SMITH.
Portland, april 15, '50-16-tf

NOTICE TO [illegible] sawyer, [illegible] complete [illegible] ry for a small Mills, of the best kind now in use, and twill be sold cheap, and put the same in operation.

J. G. JOHNSON.
San Francisco, March 15, 1850-15tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

PRICE & MOFFATT have now got their blacksmith, Iron and Brass Foundry, together with their [illegible] in successful operation, and are prepared to execute all orders in their line of business with despatch and in a workmanlike manner.
Oregon City, May 16-17-tf

CARPENTERS' WANTED.

THE subscribers will give employment to a large number of House Carpenters, at the new town of MILTON, Crosby & Smith's mills. Come immediately.

WALTER POMEROY,
D. W. HOLBROOK.
may 20, 1850-18tf

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the land claim formerly owned by Captain Crosby, and situated about one *mile below Portland*.

This claim has a dwelling house, barn, and other improvements upon it, and is decidedly the most desirable one on the Willamette river.

For particulars apply to

ANDREW WILLIAMS.
Portland, April 4, 1850

FOR SALE, at the Brick Store, Oregon City

Broadcloths	Blankets
Cassimeres	Linen & cotton thread
Vestings	Sugar, coffee, tea
Kentucky jeans	Walnuts, dates,
Ready made clothing	Tobacco shot
Gambroons,	Glass, nails
Merino, alpacca	Medicines
Luster de soie	Hatchets, hammers
Barege dress patterns	Lamps, lanterns
Ginghams, lawns	Candlesticks
Muslins, prints	Butts, screws
Wadding, linen	Pocket knives
Linen, silk & cotton hdkfs	Knives and forks
Basket and plaid shawls	Files, rasps
Bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings	Pins, needles; Locks, latches
Striped shirtings	Shovels, spades
Bleached, brown and blue drills,	Looking glasses; Umbrellas, parasols
Bed ticking	Bagging, &c., &c.
Canton flannels,	

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.,
Oregon City, March 7, 1850—tf

A. HOOD,
MERCHANT AND TRADER,
OREGON CITY.
January 24, 1850—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER brig Seguin—

Fine clothing,	Tea,
Caps and hats,	Soap,
Boys' brogans,	Feather beds, pillows and bolsters,
Ladies' Gaiters,	
" buskins,	Chairs,
Misses' do. do,	Accordeons,
Trunks,	Invoice of jewelry, consisting of diamond, opal,
Red, blue and green blankets,	agate, turquoise, pearl and ruby necklaces,
Fine Mexican serrapes,	bracelets, finger rings and breastpins,
Common do. do,	Glass beads,
Ladies' bonnets,	Window glass, ass'd,
" hose,	China shawls,
Silks, satins and sarsnetts,	" handkerchiefs,
French ginghams,	" caps,
Woolen and cotton socks,	Compound medicines, consisting of Woods' sarsaparilla, Morse's compound yellow dock,
Dried oranges,	
Jellies, ass'd,	
Orange malmalade,	Armington's bitters &c.
Walnuts,	Medicine chests,
Rice,	Large cast iron cauldrons and fire-dogs, &c., &c.
Sardines,	
Sperm candles,	

S. M. HOLDERNESS & CO.
Portland, June 27, 1850-20-tf

SALEM CLIPPER.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has commenced running the new boat, the "SALEM CLIPPER," from Oregon City to Salem and other towns on the Willamette, and requests a share of public patronage.

LEONARD WHITE.
July 11-21-3t

NORTON & DENNISON have on hand and are constantly receiving from San Francisco and the United States, supplies, suitable for the Oregon market, of dry goods, groceries, hardware, &c., which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. All kinds of merchandise taken on storage.

NORTON & DENNISON.
Portland, July 11-21-tf

CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

THE subscriber will sell lots in Astoria on the claims of Gen. John Adair, Robert Shortess and others, at low prices. These lots have been accurately surveyed by competent and experienced engineers, and maps of them may be seen at my office. They are now for the first time offered to the public, and those wishing to invest at a place—the port of entry to the Columbia river—the value and importance of which is too apparent to need puffing in an advertisement, are invited to examine the plans at an early day.

AMORY HOLBROOK.
Oregon City, July 11-21tf

RECEIVED per bark ELIZA,

150 coats assorted, 1 lot assorted vests,

9 doz plush caps,	silk and satin cravats,
ladies satchells,	silk and merino shawls,
blk alpacca,	alamana dress patterns,
suspenders,	4-4 matting,
camel's hair carpeting,	superior mohair table rugs,
superior window blinds,	clothes brushes,
rice, pickles, pears,	apples, cigars,
superior prime pork,	tin ware assorted,
paint brushes,	firmer chisels, augurs,
butts and screws,	gate hinges,
superior sperm candles	

July 25-22tf. J. D. & W. C. HOLMAN.

50 LABORERS WANTED to complete the road from Milton to the Tualatin plains. Apply to

CROSBY & SMITH.
may16-17-tf

Agents for the Spectator.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents for the Spectator. They will receive subscriptions and advertisements for us.

CALIFORNIA.—T. P. Powers, General Ag't; C. E. Pickett, esq., Dr. Wm. Carpenter, Sacramento city.

OREGON.—Geo. Abernethy & Co., Oregon city; Couch & Co., Portland; J. E. McClane, P. M. Salem; Gen. Adair, Astoria; C. M. Walker, esq., Chehalem; A. J. Hembree, esq., Yam Hill; Jacob Conser, esq., Hale's Ferry; Robert Moore, esq., Linn city; Joseph C. Avery, esq., Mouth of Mary's river; A. Sutler, esq., Hillsborough.

ILLINOIS.—Oliver Whitaker, esq., Toulon, Stark county; Dr. J. C. Moore, Avalon, Canton, county.

Hon. Sam'l R. Thurston, Washington City, D. C., and General Agent for the United States.

Laws of the Territory of Oregon.

COUNTY TREASURERS

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Oregon,* That there shall be elected at the general election annually, in each county in the Territory, a Treasurer, who shall immediately on the receipt of a certificate notifying him of his election, take an oath faithfully to perform his trust, and give bond, with security to the satisfaction of the board of county commissioners, payable to said board in their corporate name, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, that he will account for all moneys that may come into his hands as Treasurer, that he will deliver unto his successor in office, all books, papers, documents and other things which he may hold by virtue of his office, and that he will pay him the balance of all moneys due the county. And said Treasurer shall hold his office for the term of one year, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys due and accruing to the county, to pay and disburse the same on orders drawn by the board of county commissioners of the proper county, attested by the clerk, and not otherwise. The said Treasurer shall keep a true and just account of all moneys received and disbursed, and hold and keep the same at all times ready for the inspection of the board, and shall, at every regular term of said board, furnish them with a statement thereof, balanced to the first day of said term, showing all the moneys received and disbursed by him since his last settlement, and the balance remaining in his hands, together with the arrearages of taxes in the hands of the collectors He shall, moreover, once in every year, settle his accounts with the said board, and produce his vouchers, which being allowed, shall be canceled by them, by writing the word 'canceled' on the face of such order, which shall be retained and filed by the clerk of said board.

SEC. 3. It shall moreover be the duty of said Treasurer, as soon as he shall have received from the clerk of said board a statement of the amount of taxes put into the hands of the sheriff or collector of his county or any of his predecessors, and which shall not have been accounted for, forthwith to proceed to collect, in the name of the county commissioners, from said delinquent, his sureties, heirs, executors, or administrators, the sum or sums in arrear and due from him or them to the county, and in like manner when such Treasurer shall be furnished by the clerk with a statement of jury fees, fines and forfeitures received by any officer, he shall forthwith proceed to collect the same, and place the same when collected, to the credit of the county

SEC. 4 County orders, when properly attested, shall be entitled to preference as to payment according to the order of time in which they may be presented, and upon the receipt of money into the Treasury, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to appropriate and set apart the same for the discharge of such county orders so presented. *Provided however,* That the County Treasurer is hereby required to receive of any collector all county orders which such collector may have received in payment of county tax, without regard to priority of number of any such order or orders: *And provided,* That when two or more orders are presented at the same time, preference shall be given to the order of the oldest date.

SEC. 5 That the County Treasurer shall have for his services one and a half per centum for all moneys received, and one and a half per centum for all moneys paid out for the county, excepting moneys arising from the sale of town lots at the county seats, in which case he shall receive no more than two per centum for both receiving and paying out the same.

SEC. 6 In case the Treasurer chosen shall decline accepting the office, or after accepting shall die, or resign, or remove out of the county within the year, or shall from any cause become incapable of discharging the duties of his office, the board of county commissioners shall appoint a suitable person, being a resident of the same county, to fill such vacancy; and the person appointed, being sworn to the faithful discharge of the trust and giving bond as before directed, shall be Treasurer of said county for the remainder of the year, and until another shall be elected and qualified in his stead.

SEC 7 That hereafter it shall be the duty of any person or persons who may intend to exhibit to public view or show any animal or animals, wax-work or other figures, rope or wire dancers, feats of circus riding, or slight-of-hand, for gain, to apply to the Treasurer of the county where such exhibition is to be made, and pay the said Treasurer not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, at the discretion of the said Treasurer, who shall receipt for the same, which receipt shall be forthwith filed with the clerk of the board of commissioners of the proper county, who is hereby required to make out his permit under the seal of the said county, for which said clerk shall be entitled to receive, as a fee, one dollar, to be paid by such applicant, and the said permit shall be a sufficient authority for such applicant to show or exhibit such animals, wax works, or other things during his stay in said county, provided that such stay shall not exceed one month, and further provided, that nothing in this act contained shall prevent any board of trustees of any incorporated town from taxing such exhibition agreeably to their corporate laws and ordinances passed in pursuance thereof

SEC. 8. All county taxes arising from tavern licenses or otherwise, shall be paid into the County Treasury

SEC. 9 All sheriffs, coroners, constables, clerks, county treasurers, collectors, assessors, justices of the peace, and county commissioners, shall be required and it is hereby made their duty to cause to be prosecuted any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this act

SEC. 10. Any person who shall violate the provisions of the seventh section of this act, shall be prosecuted before any justice of the peace, and fined in any sum not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 11. The Treasurers of the several counties may, in their own names and official capacity, prosecute to final judgment and execution any suits upon bonds, notes, and other securities given to their predecessors in office, and any suits commenced by their predecessors in office, and pending at their removal therefrom; and they may also prosecute for any injuries done to the lands, buildings, or other property of their counties.

SEC. 12 The Treasurer in each county may appoint a deputy, for whose acts he shall be responsible, and who shall take an oath for the faithful performance of the duties of his office

CORONERS

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Oregon,* That there shall be elected in each of the organized counties of this Territory, at the time and place of holding the general election, a Coroner, who shall hold his office for two years and until his successor is elected and qualified. He shall, before exercising any of the duties of his office, take an oath faithfully to fulfill the duties of such office, and when called upon to exercise the duties of sheriff, he shall execute such bond and security as the clerk of the district court may require.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Coroner to execute all process in his county, in all cases when just exception can be taken to the sheriff or his deputy, or when there is no sheriff

SEC. 3. In all cases upon affidavits being made and filed in any court of record in this Territory, of the partiality, prejudice, consanguinity or interest of the sheriff, or of the deputy of the sheriff of any county when suit is about to be brought or shall have been commenced, it shall be the duty of the clerk to issue and direct original or other process in the suit that would regularly go to such sheriff or deputy, to the Coroner, who shall execute the same and attend to the same throughout, in the same manner as the sheriff could or ought to have done

SEC. 4. The partiality, prejudice, consanguinity or interest of the sheriff or deputy, shall not be cause for change of venue, but the Coroner shall perform the duties above described, or if there should be no coroner, some proper person to be appointed by the clerk, shall supply the place of the sheriff in like manner as the coroner is hereby required to do.

SEC. 5. That Coroners shall take inquest upon the view of the dead bodies of such persons only as shall be supposed to have come to their death by violence or undue means, and not when the death is believed to have been and evidently was occasioned by casualty

SEC. 6. That as soon as any coroner shall have notice of the dead body of any person, supposed to have come to his death by violence or undue means, found or lying within his county, he shall make his warrant to any constable of the county where such body is, requiring such constable forthwith to summon six good lawful men of the county, to appear before such coroner at the time and place expressed in such warrant, and the warrant may be issued with or without a seal, and in substance as follows:

TERRITORY OF OREGON, } ss.
County }

To any Constable of said County—*Greeting:*

In the name of the United States of America, you are hereby required to summon immediately six good and lawful men of your county, to appear before me, one of the coroners of said county, at the dwelling-house of ——— (or describe the place where to meet) then and there to inquire upon the view of the body of ———, there lying dead, and by what means he came to his death. Hereof fail not.

Given under my hand the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18——.

Coroner

SEC 7. That the constable to whom such warrant shall be directed and delivered shall forthwith execute the same, and shall, at the time mentioned in the warrant, repair to the place where the dead body is, and make return thereof to the coroner, and of his doings thereon under his hand; and any constable who shall unnecessarily neglect or fail to execute or return such warrant shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars, and if any person summoned as a juror, shall fail to appear without a reasonable excuse therefor, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars; which forfeitures may be recovered to the use of the county, with costs of suit, by action of debt, or on the case, to be brought by the coroner

SEC. 8. That when the jurors summoned appear, the coroner shall call over their names, and then in view of the body he shall administer to them the following oath:

"You solemnly swear that you will diligently inquire, and true presentment make on behalf [of] the United States of America, when, and how, and by what means the person whose body here lies dead came to his death, and you shall return a true inquest thereof according to your knowledge and such evidence as shall be laid before you, so help you God"

If the six jurors shall not all appear, the coroner may require the constable or any other person whom he shall appoint to return jurors from the bystanders to complete that number

SEC 9. The coroner may issue subpœnas for witnesses returnable forthwith, or at such time and place as he shall therein direct The persons served with such subpœnas shall be allowed the same fees, and their attendance may be enforced in the same manner by the coroner, and they shall be subject to the same penalties as if they had been served with a subpœna in behalf of the United States of America, to attend a justice's court

SEC 10 That an oath to the following effect shall be administered to the witnesses by the coroner

"You solemnly swear that the evidence you shall give to this inquest, concerning the death of the person here lying dead, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God"

SEC 11 That the testimony of all witnesses examined before any inquest shall be reduced to writing by the coroner, or some other person by his direction, and subscribed by the witnesses respectively giving it in

SEC 12 That the jury, upon inspection of the dead body and after hearing the testimony and making all needful inquiries, shall draw up and deliver to the coroner their inquisition under their hands, in which they shall find and certify when, how, and by what means the deceased person came to his death, and his name, if it was known, together with all the material circumstances attending his death, and if it shall appear that he was murdered, the jurors shall further state who was guilty, either as principal or accessary, if known, or were in any manner the cause of his death, which inquisition may be in substance, as follows

"——— ss An inquisition taken at ———, in ——— county, on the ——— day of ———, A D 18—, before ———, one of the coroners of the said county of ———, upon the view of the body of ——— (or a person) there lying dead, by the oath of the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed, who being sworn to inquire on behalf of the United States of America, when, how, and by what means the said ——— came to his death, upon their oaths do say (then insert when, how, and by what person, means, weapon or instrument he was killed) in testimony whereof the said coroner and jurors of the inquest have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid."

SEC 13 That if the jury find that any murder, manslaughter, or assault has been committed on the deceased, the coroner shall bind over by recognizance such witnesses as he shall think proper to appear and testify at the next court, to be held in the same county, at which an indictment for such offence can be found, he shall return to the said court the inquisition, written evidence, all recognizances and examinations by him taken and may commit to the jail of the county any witnesses who shall refuse to recognize in such manner as he shall direct

SEC 14 That if any person charged by the inquest with having committed such offence, shall not be in custody the coroner shall have the same power as a justice of the peace, to issue process for his apprehension, and such warrant shall be made returnable before any justice of the peace, or other magistrate or court having cognizance of the case, who shall proceed therein in the same manner that is required of justices of the peace in like cases

SEC. 15 That when any coroner shall take an inquest upon the view of the dead body of a stranger or being called for that purpose shall not think it necessary, on view of such body, that any inquest should be taken, he shall cause the body to be decently buried, and all expenses of the inquisition and burial shall be paid by the county in which such dead body shall be found

SEC 16 That in case of the absence of the coroner, any magistrate being notified of any dead body as before mentioned, shall be authorized and required to perform the duty of the coroner as pointed out in this act.

SEC. 17 That the coroner, as soon as the verdict of the jury shall have been rendered, shall take immediate measures to have the body buried, the expense attending the burial to be paid out of the deceased person's estate, if sufficient there be, if not, by the county *Provided however,* That if the friends of the deceased shall request to have the body to bury at their own expense, the coroner shall deliver it to them.

SEC 18. It shall not be lawful for any person to bury, or cause to be buried, the body of any person whatsoever that may have come to its death by unlawful violence or other suspicious cause, without first giving notice to the coroner of his county of such death, or in case the coroner is absent or cannot be had, to some justice of the peace Every person so offending, shall be liable to the sum of fifty dollars to be recovered before any proper tribunal, one half to the use of the county, and the other half to the use of any person who will sue for the same.

ATTACHMENT

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Oregon,* That when any action founded on contract shall have been commenced, or shall be about to be commenced, in the district court in any county in this Territory, either by summons, or capias, a writ of attachment shall be issued by the clerk of said court upon an affidavit being filed in his office containing the following requisites:

1st. It must state that something is due from the defendant to the plaintiff, and as nearly as practicable the exact amount.

2d. It must state that, as deponent verily believes, the said debtor is a non-resident of the Territory, or that he is in some manner about to dispose of or remove his property with intent to defraud his creditors, or that he has absconded so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him. The facts and circumstances on which such belief is founded shall be distinctly stated and set forth in the affidavit.

SEC. 2. When a writ of attachment shall be sued out from any court of record of this Territory, or from any justice of the peace, upon the return thereof the defendant may join issue on the facts and allegations set forth in the affidavit on which the attachment is sued out, and thereupon said issue shall be tried by a jury empanneled, and sworn to try the same, in like manner as a jury is empanneled and sworn to try any other issue of fact in said courts. And if upon the trial of such issue the verdict of the jury shall be for the defendant, the court shall thereupon order that the attachment be forthwith dissolved

SEC 3 The said writ may also be issued in actions *ex delicto,* in cases where bail has been ordered and a *capias* issued thereon; provided, an affidavit shall be filed in the manner above directed, stating the truth of one of the requisites specified under the second head of the preceding section

SEC 4. In such cases the amount in which the defendant is to be held to bail shall be substituted in every instance for the amount sworn to be due, as required in section first. In other respects the proceedings shall be the same as in actions founded on contract

SEC 5 Such writs of attachment, however, shall not issue in any case until there shall also be filed in the office of said clerk a bond, with sufficient sureties, to be by him approved, conditioned that the plaintiff shall pay all damages to the defendant which he may sustain by a wrongful suing out of such writ of attachment.

SEC 6. The officer to whom the writ of attachment is directed shall, by virtue thereof, in presence of two citizens of the Territory, possessing the qualification of jurors, attach any lands, tenements, goods, chattels, rights, credits, moneys, or effects, of said debtor, which may be found in his county, in whose hands soever the same may be found, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay the debt sworn to as aforesaid, together with the interest and costs of suit

SEC 7. The said officer, together with the two citizens aforesaid, who shall be under oath, or affirmation, to be by him administered, shall make a true inventory and appraisement shall be signed by the officer and citizens aforesaid and shall be annexed to and returned with said writ. The property attached shall be bound from the time of serving the writ as aforesaid

SEC 8 When the property attached shall be claimed by some person other than the defendant, the right of such claimant shall be tested by a jury, summoned by a justice of the peace, in the same manner as is prescribed in like cases where property taken in execution is claimed by some stranger to the suit

SEC 9 The officer may relinquish or retain said property according as the jury find for, or against the title of said claimant thereto Such verdict however, shall not be conclusive against either of the parties interested, but the same proceedings may be instituted to obtain the property, or a compensation therefor, as though the trial above provided had not taken place

SEC 10 The property attached shall remain in the hands of the officer or in his care, who served the writ, to abide the judgment of the court, unless the defendant, or some other person wishing to replevy the same, shall give bond in double the appraised value of said property with two sufficient sureties, residents of said county, made payable to the plaintiff in said suit, and conditioned that said property, or its appraised value, shall be forthcoming to answer the judgment of the court in said suit

SEC 11 Such bond shall be filed in the office of the clerk who issued the said writ of attachment, and upon a breach of the condition thereof, the plaintiff may bring his action of debt thereon for his own benefit

SEC 12 Should the property or any portion thereof, be lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident, or without negligence the condition of said bond shall not be deemed to have been broken

SEC 13 If the sheriff release the property without taking sufficient bond, he shall be liable to the plaintiff in case judgment be rendered against the defendant, for the appraised value of the property attached, or so much thereof as will satisfy said judgment and costs

SEC 14 Whenever goods are attached which in the opinion of the officer having possession thereof are in danger of immediate waste or decay, such officer shall summon three inhabitants of the county, having the qualification of jurors, to examine the same If those persons shall certify that in their opinion such goods are of a perishable nature, they shall specify a certain day beyond which they would not deem it prudent for such goods to remain in the custody of said officer; and therefore immediately such officer shall post up notices at the court-house and two other public places in his county stating that at the time so fixed and at a place to be named in said notices he will sell said goods at public auction, which sale shall take place accordingly

SEC 15 The money arising from such sale shall remain in the hands of the sheriff, there to abide the event of the suit, for which he shall be accountable

SEC 16 Upon affidavit filed in the office of the clerk who issued the writ of attachment aforesaid, at any time before the return day of said writ, stating that as deponent verily believes, a certain person (naming him) has property of the defendant in his possession or that he is indebted to the said defendant provided that such indebtedness is not for daily labor, said clerk shall issue a summons to said garnishee reciting the above facts and requiring him to appear at the time and place, when and where said writ of attachment is to be returned, which summons shall be served and returned in the ordinary manner.

SEC 17 If the said garnishee appears as required he shall be examined under oath as to the amount due from him to the said defendant, or as to the property and credits of the defendant in his possession, and from the day of the service of the summons as in the preceding section, such garnishee shall stand accountable to the plaintiff, for the property or credits in his hands, or which shall come into his hands after the service of said writ, and be liable to the defendant as aforesaid

SEC 18 If the said garnishee do not appear in court to comply with said summons he may be proceeded against by attachment for contempt

SEC 19 The writ of attachment authorized by this act, being merely auxiliary to the original writ by which the suit was commenced, only one declaration shall be necessary in the whole proceedings, which must be filed within ten days before the return day of said writ

SEC 20 If the process by which the suit is commenced should not be served upon the defendant, and a voluntary appearance be not made by him before the end of the term at which the writ of attachment is returnable, immediately after such time, the clerk who issued said writ shall make out an advertisement in which he shall state the names of the parties, the time when, from what court, and for what sum, said writ of attachment issued, and that unless the defendant appear, and plead before the next term of the court, judgment will be entered, and the property so attached will be sold to satisfy the same.

SEC 21. Such advertisement shall be delivered to the plaintiff, or his attorney, on demand, who within thirty days thereafter shall cause the same to be published in some newspaper printed in this Territory most convenient to the place where the court is held, and such publication shall be continued successively for four weeks

SEC. 22 If the plaintiff fail to have such notice so published, his attachment shall be dismissed with costs

SEC. 23. Although the defendant may not have been served with the original process by which the suit was commenced, he may nevertheless appear and plead to the declaration any time before judgment shall have passed against him by default, after which plea the proceedings to final judgment shall be the same as in ordinary cases

SEC 24. If after the publication prescribed in section twenty-one, the defendant do not appear as therein required, the final judgment thereupon entered shall be conclusive so far as regards the property attached, or the amount obtained from garnishees in the same manner hereafter provided

SEC 25 After judgment in such cases, the property attached shall be advertised and sold in the same manner as is provided for property levied on by writ of *fieri facias,* or if such property shall have been replevied as provided for in section eight, the plaintiff may forthwith bring his action on the bond, unless the condition thereof be fulfilled.

SEC. 26. If the sum thus realized, together with that obtained from garnishees, in the manner hereinafter provided, shall be insufficient to satisfy the demand proved, the plaintiff may at any time thereafter bring another suit thereon, in the same manner as though the proceedings above authorized had not been instituted, in which said second suit the amount recovered as aforesaid shall be regarded merely as a credit to that extent in favor of the defendant

SEC. 27. When a summons shall have been served upon any garnishee in the manner prescribed in section sixteenth, if he shall appear and answer as required, the court (after judgment in such action shall have been rendered against defendant) may enter up judgment and

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK]

JUST RECEIVED

PER bark Mendoli, direct from New York, for sale at the "BRICK STORE"

40 doz chopping axes, 29 do cradle scythes,
1 do broad do 31 do grass scythes,
4 do carpenters' adzes, 20 boxes scythe stones,
10 do hatchets, 25 doz c. a. hay forks,
135 kegs nails, 86 bundles shovels & spades,
4 doz steel squares, 12 do grain scoops,
50 cooking stoves, 5 csks sheet lead,
10 doz shovel & tongs, 4 do log chains,
12 smiths' vices, 140 prs trace chains,
8 do bellows, 4 doz spring balances,
1 csk steel faced anvils, 1 platform scale,
1 do do do hammers, 10 casks rod iron,
51 bundles sheet iron, 10 boxes tacks,
10 kegs saleratus, 50 kegs white lead,
20 bales oakum, 12 boxes sarsaparilla,
chest and door locks, 4 doz hand saws,
braces & bitts, files, 8 csks wrought nails,
chisels, gouges, hooks and staples,
augers, gimlets, knives and forks,
hammers, sand paper, glue,
coach wrenches, slates and pencils
frying pans,

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.

Oregon city, may 2, 1850–1tf

JUST RECEIVED

PER bark "Louisiana," from San Francisco, the following goods

A large and general assortment of Ready made CLOTHING,

oil cloth carpeting,
brussels do
FURNITURE—such as bureaus, tables, bedsteads, wash stands, chairs, &c,
woolen and tarkette shawls,
superior cigars, tea, soap, nails, window glass,
tobacco, knives and forks,
silver plated & german silver tea & table spoons
tin'd, iron and buffed do do
assorted tinware,
complete setts harness, setts iron axles,
trunks, carpet bags, trace chains,
pictures and picture frames,
air-tight cooking stoves, with pipe and furniture complete

All of which will be sold, together with former stock of goods, upon the most liberal terms, by CROSBY & SMITH

Portland, april 15, 1850–16tf

NOW LANDING, from bark "Louisiana" and for sale by Crosby & Smith,

American and Spanish saddles,
black leather and russet bridles,
muslins, des, gards,
fancy [illegible] cravats,
[illegible] hdkfs, gloves, &c

Portland, april 15 '50–16tf

Notice to Shipowners & Merchants

THE undersigned, having been appointed agent for the disposal of lumber manufactured at Oregon City, Clackamas and [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

LOT WHITCOMB

Milwaukie, January 8th, 1850

COMMISSION & AUCTION HOUSE

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the public, that he has [illegible] in Oregon City a general commission and auction business. He flatters himself that [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE

[illegible]

NEW GOODS!

[illegible]

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale their stock of Goods, consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CLOTHING, HARDWARE,
TINWARE, FRUITS, &c, &c

BROOKS & BARLOW

Oregon City, March 21st, '50–tf

TOWN OF CINCINNATI.

THIS town is situated on the west side of the Willamette, immediately below the mouth of the La Creole river, in Polk county. It commands a fine view of the La Creole [illegible] well supplied with [illegible] large springs, timber and rock of every kind are plenty in the vicinity, and it has [illegible] country, as rich and flourishing a section as the Willamette valley. Those wishing to locate in the upper country would do well to call and examine the site Apply to Joshua or A. C. Shaw, or to the proprietor

WILLIAM DURBIN

Cincinnati, May 30–19–7t

TOWN OF MILTON

IS situated on the lower branch of the Willamette river, just above its junction with the Columbia The advantages of its location speak for themselves All we ask is, for our friends to call and see the place

For particulars apply to CROSBY & SMITH, Portland and Milton

mar16 17–tf

G HANAN'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

GENT'S calf and morocco shoes and boots Ladies fancy gaiters, russet walking shoes and slippers, children's shoes of various colors, and cowhide boots and shoes

Oregon City, February 21, 1850.

READY MADE CLOTHING

JUST arrived ex Brig Tarquina, direct from New York, a large invoice of clothing which is offered for sale cheap for cash, by O M SHELDON

Portland, June 27–20–3m

P. S The above clothing is now open for inspection, and must be sold soon to close the concern Country merchants and others will find it for their interest to call and examine the stock O M S

THE OREGON SPECTATOR:
A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL,
Devoted to the Moral, Social and Literary interests of the PEOPLE OF OREGON.

ROBT. MOORE, OF LINN CITY, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

One copy, per annum $5 00
" for six months 3 00

☞ *Letters on business must be post paid*

BUSINESS CARDS.

F ARGENTI & CO,
BANKERS, draw on
BROWN, BROTHERS & Co, New York
SAMUEL NICHOLSON & Co, New Orleans
BROWN, SHIPLER & Co, Liverpool, payable in London
OFFICE.—Upper corner of Clay street and Portsmouth square, San Francisco, California
aug 8-23-tf

JNO H COUCH BENJ STARK
COUCH & CO.
BANKERS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS,
PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY
EXCHANGE on New York in sums to suit purchasers, *and bills on F Argenti & Co*, San Francisco for sale
October 4, 1849

BENJ STARK, JNO S SHERMAN,
JNO H COUCH
STARK & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
REFER TO—Wm S Wetmore, esq, New York
Messrs Wetmore & Cryder, "
" Taylor & Merrill, "
" Wetmore & Co Canton
Oct 4, 1849

JNO S SHERMAN, BENJAMIN STARK,
SHERMAN & STARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW YORK CITY.
29, South Street.
Oct 4, 1848

LAW NOTICE.
J QUINN THORNTON,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Office on the east side of Main street, opposite the Brick Store
Oregon City, Oct 1, 1849

A A SKINNER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
AND OFFICER IN CHANCERY.
Office on West side of Water Street,
OREGON CITY.
Oct 18, 1849

J D & W C HOLMAN
HAVE formed a co partnership, and will keep on hand a variety of Dry Goods and Groceries They would solicit a small portion of custom.
Oct 4, 1849

GEORGE GIBBS
SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL AGENT,
Custom House Buildings,
ASTORIA,
WILL attend to all business confided to him in the preparation of legal papers, the loading and discharge of vessels, receiving consignments for sales or storage, &c
January 10, 1850—tf

ROBERT CAUFIELD,
MERCHANT and general dealer in Dry Goods Groceries and Produce, on
Main Street, near the bridge.
Oct 4, 1849

W W CHAPMAN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
PORTLAND, OREGON
Portland March 7, 1850—tf

W T MATLOCK,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Office on Main street, opposite the Main Stree House
Oregon City, Feb 21, '50—tf

ABRAHAM SULGER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & AGENT
PORTLAND, OREGON
REFERENCES,
Gen Riley, U S A, California
Gen P F Smith, " Oregon
David S Brown & Co Philadelphia
P H Titus, New York
Endicott & Greene, San Francisco
January 24, 1850—tf

GEO ABERNETHY & CO
MERCHANTS,
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY
GEO ABERNETHY, HIRAM CLARK,
JAS R. ROBB
March 21st, 1850—tf

SALT
145 Sacks Liverpool salt,
30 sacks Syracuse table salt,
For sale by
GEO ABERNETHY & CO

GABRIEL WINTER D G LATIMER
WINTER & LATIMER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Montgomery, between Clay & Washington streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
June 27, 1850-20tf

FROST & CO.,
WHOLESALE, RETAIL & COMMISSIONMERCHANTS,
Astoria, O T
JAMES FROST,
JOHN GREEN,
HERMAN LEONARD, } San Francisco
WILL receive and execute all orders of country merchants for the purchase and supply of goods, the sale of produce, forwarding and general agency and commission business
aug8-23-tf

THOMAS V SMITH,
MACHINIST AND ENGINEER,
ASTORIA, O. T,
IS prepared to execute all orders for the construction and repair of machinery Blacksmith work in general, and turning in iron on reasonable terms
aug8-23tf

OREGON SPECTATOR.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way,"

Vol. 4. Oregon City, (O T.,) Thursday, August 22, 1850. No. 24.

ADVERTISING.
One square (12 lines or less) two insertions, each.... $2
For every additional insertion.... 1
Yearly advertising, per square.... 12
The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin, otherwise they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH
AT THIS OFFICE.
OFFICE IN THE REAR OF THE BRICK STORE.

[Written for the Oregon Spectator]

A Scene in the World of Chance.

"Times aint now as they used to was"

One evening, as alone I sat,
Absorbed in meditation,
Indulging an inquiring mood
Of silent cogitation,
The evening lamp was nearly spent,
Its rays were feebly gleaming—
When suddenly I fell asleep,
And shortly I was dreaming
I thought the place that I was in—
On close examination—
Was unlike any other place
In all this wide creation,
But fortunately here I found
A man of comic structure,
Who offered, voluntarily,
To act as my conductor
Quoth he, you'r in the world of chance,
Where all things are uncertain,
And which, if not explained, would seem
Somewhat behind the curtain
Some things, by chance, are very strange,
Defying all unriddling,
By chance they'r good, by chance they'r bad,
By chance they'r only middling
The numerous scenes which here I saw
I do not wish to mention,
But I will speak of one, that most
Attracted my attention
This scene was an instructive one,
Partaking of the nature
Of that which in our world is called,
A court of judicature,
And here, by chance, a certain man,
A venerable "*Senor*"—
Was put upon his trial, for
A certain misdemeanor
The cause was called, the case was clear—
The prisoner had admitted,
That, though he did not guilty plead,
He had the crime committed,
And now a dozen men were called,
And sworn to do their duty;
To hold the laws to public view
In all their pristine beauty
And by that law, which from the bench
Most clearly was recited,
They found him guilty of the act
For which he was indicted,
But when the verdict was returned,
It promptly was protested,
And on a motion to the court,
The judgment was arrested
The prosecutor, quite surprised
At what appeared like folly
Now made a motion to the court,
To enter up a "*Nolle*"
Then in this all instructive case,
Proceedings were suspended,
The prisoner was forthwith discharged,
And thus the scene was ended
And then I turned and asked my guide,
Why thus this scene was acted?
He said because the statute laws
Had been by chance enacted,
By chance the members found their seats
Within the Legislature,
Because, by chance, their names were found
In fortune's nomenclature,
By chance the statutory laws,
Which were by them *intended*,
Had lost their force, because, by chance,
The factory had suspended;
By chance the members were ashamed
Of what they had enacted,
And thus, by chance, were never seen
The things which they transacted,
And as, by chance, they passed no laws
To punish base offenders,
The ballot box should pass a law
To punish false pretenders
And as I quite indignant felt,
At what I thought derision,
By chance I happened to awake,
And lo! 'twas but a vision

O. P. Q

Yamhill, April 27, 1850

Oregon.

The following extracts will show that Oregon is gaining rapidly on public attention in the States The first of these extracts is from a private letter Mr. Preston is laboring in Ohio to organize and give system to the emigration from that State

HANOVERTON, Ohio, May 30, '50
Hon S R Thurston,

MY DEAR SIR—My acquaintance in Ohio is extensive. I have just returned home from a tour of a large portion of the State I found an unusually excited state of nerves among our citizens on the subject of Oregon—effecting almost exclusively the more substantial class of farmers and mechanics I think I cannot be mistaken in attributing this to your letters

Well I was strongly urged to apply my leisure, as I was traveling, to securing unity of action among those who are preparing to carry their families away to the land of the setting sun. To secure harmony of purpose, that by passing the long intermediate space, enjoying its pleasures and enduring its toils together, they may form those endearing attachments which such scenes alone can inspire; and stand prepared to establish a colony when arrived there, hold together by the alone enduring ties of social affinity.

I have no doubt that the country is fair, indeed quite desirable. Nor do I write you now for intelligence on that particularly One thing tho' I do want to know—one complex thing. In what state are the Indian titles of Oregon? Have any lands been purchased by government of the Indians, and how much and where and of what tribes? What prospect is there of the liquidation of claims and the removal of Indians from the future west side of the Cascade range, and what sections of that belt are most likely to be cleared first, and how soon. Do the colonies settle indiscriminately on any lands they may choose, regardless of Indian rights?

From the best intelligence in my possession, there is a good, at worst a tolerably bad, country lying to the north of the Columbia, reaching perhaps 49 or 50 deg north lat. on the west side of the Cascade range—particularly of the head waters of the Cowlitz and Chehalis, and around Puget's Sound, Admiralty Inlet, &c Any information from that region would be in great demand with your present interrogator

Are there any settlements here except the Cowlitz farm of the Hudson's Bay Company and Fort Nesqualy? Do the H B. C. still cultivate their Cowlitz farm? What are the facilities for settlement there as compared with other parts, particularly as regards the Indian rights to the land?

I see that in some of you letters you have expressed a hope, that Congress will soon favor Oregon emigrants with a free grant, of say one section (640 acres,) of land to each family From present indications, what can you divine of the future of this scheme?

I should be happy to receive from you, at any time, such intelligence as you can dispense on Oregon, in the shape of public documents, speeches, or manuscript letters from yourself All of which I can receive at my address as at the head of this sheet, as I shall call at home every few weeks during the summer.

Should be pleased to have a response to this soon as your convenience will allow, as I have an appointment to confer with a few families in a week or two on these very subjects

Yours, very truly,
H. L PRESTON.

The following proceedings of a meeting held in Xenia, Greene county, Ohio we copy from the "*Torch-Light*"

OREGON MEETING —After a considerable number of citizens had assembled at the Old Town Run School house on the 4th of May, the house was called to order by Jno Shields, esq., Robt. Brown was appointed Chairman, and J A. Turnbull appointed Secretary of the meeting

The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman, viz. to consult in a free, friendly and social manner on the subject of emigrating to Oregon

Also to devise some plan to pursue in regard to carrying these objects into effect Addresses and information on this subject were called for by the Chairman

The house was highly entertained by an able and interesting address by Jno Shields, esq., on the importance of emigrating to Oregon—on its climate—soil—productions—temperature—advantages, general resources, &c, &c

Addresses were also delivered by J Hemmich, D M Kyle, Robt Brown, and others, giving important information on subjects connected with the enterprise, &c

The following resolutions were discussed and adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That a committee of four, viz D M Kyle, J Hemmick, R Brown and J A Turnbull be appointed to obtain all the information possible in regard to Oregon—its climate—temperature—products—soil—general resources, &c, &c, and also to correspond with any other companies (contemplating emigrating to Oregon) on the propriety of sending delegates to explore and examine the country and climate, &c, and report at the next meeting

Resolved, That Mr. Jno Shields be authorized to write to Mathew Roberts now in California to transmit us all the facts at his command concerning Oregon—climate, &c., provided he should explore that region

Resolved, That we adjourn to meet at this place on Saturday, the 15th of June, at 2 o'clock, P M to consult further on this subject.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the "*Torch Light*"

ROBT BROWN, Ch'n
J A. TURNBULL, Sec'y.

We extract the following from the correspondence of the "*Pennsylvanian*," dated May 30.

We had territorial business before the House to day, the only important bill passed being one to authorise the commencement of negotiations for the extinguishment of the Indian titles to lands west of the Cascade mountains, in Oregon Thus, the star of the empire is setting west—Mr. Thurston, of Oregon, in managing bills of his territory, proves to be emphatically one of the most capable men in the Hall. I question whether, as a tactician and debater combined, he has a superior in Congress, except the Speaker, who possesses both these qualities, in a degree superior to anything, I have ever before seen combined in one gentleman

Thurston wants polish, but that is all He knows well when, where and how, to urge a point most effectively. Already, he has effected far more for his constituents, than was ever before effected for a constituency in a single session by a new member, if not by any member Mr Sackett seemed to think it very hard that the people of Oregon, though their legislature, should express themselves against the encouragement of the settlement of negroes among them, by donations of government lands to such as may go there. Mr. Thurston says that such as have gone there, have preferred to rove with the Indians, encouraging them to acts of hostility against the whites, instead of setting down and laboring like the settlers.

OREGON EMIGRANTS —The Ohio papers state that the tide of emigration to the Pacific in the west is beginning to turn towards Oregon A large party, numbering some 200, purposes to leave Richland, Hurn and Erie counties next week, and will take the overland route to Oregon They go out with teams, and the means of entering upon agriculture, lumbering or gold digging, as shall hold out the greatest inducement when they arrive —[Chicago Dem

Extract from the correspondence of the "*Boston Post*," dated at Washington City, April 6.

The slavery agitation is also becoming calm, and apparent auguries portend an amicable and satisfactory settlement of every "vexed question"

California will be admitted into the Union without any clog being attached to the measure A large majority have already expressed opinions to this effect Mr. Hamlin in the senate and Mr Thurston in the house, have done much to bring about this good understanding

Mr Hamlin's demonstration of Mr Calhoun's misconception of facts especially in the case of Tennessee, has admonished many, who were accustomed to rely implicitly on Mr C's statements, that he was not infallible Mr Thurston's speech last Monday, on the proposition to admit California as a state into the Union, was assuredly, the "crack" house speech of the session, on that momentous topic. Mr T has taken a position already very unusual, if not altogether unprecedented, for a delegate. He is, by no means, officious or obtrusive, but, on all subjects comprised within his duty as the representative of Pacific interests, he is ever vigilant and ready He made his debut, the other day, in a few remarks in relation to an amendment to the deficiency bill, appropriating $10,000 for Indian affairs in Oregon His remarks were so interesting, lucy, and instructive, that his amendment was *unanimously* agreed to! A great number of members shook him heartily by the hand, after he had resumed his seat, and one leading member observed that, if he had asked for $50,000, such a speech would have brought it After this debate, he received universal respect, a position, by the bye, not easy to attain in congress by a *new man*, and he only a delegate for, remember, that a delegate has no vote, and, therefore, cannot *reciprocate* legislative courtesies When Mr Thurston rose on Monday last, he was possessed, at once, of the respectful attention of the house He introduced himself into the discussion as "the first recognized representative from the Pacific coast," and, although accredited from Oregon alone, he felt himself called upon to express his views upon the question before the house, because of the complicity of interests between his own territory and the state of California He described their mutual and reciprocal dependence in a most graphic manner, and completely *fixed* the attention of the house by his exordium. Mr T then took up, seriatim, every objection urged on principle or suggested by expediency, against the admission of California The constitutional *duty* of congress to admit her into the Union was exhibited in the clearest manner, and Mr T sustained his own arguments by the collateral testimony of Mr Calhoun and Mr Berrien. He then enumerated every plausible or specious objection arrayed, by expediency, against her admission, and triumphantly swept *them from her path.* To the objection of her vast seaboard he demonstrated, by the most competent and credible evidence, that California possessed but "*one single harbor* susceptible of accommodating any considerable amount of shipping, or that can ever be the locality of any considerable town"

To that of her vast superficial area of 145,000 square miles he answered, that the greater portion of this area was composed of sandy deserts and non-arable land; and the testimony of Capt. Wilkes, Mr. Colton and others fully placed this fact beyond a doubt.

All California, with her 145,000 square miles, cannot offer to the agriculturist a larger farming surface than Massachusetts. But even were every foot fertile, there exists a precedent justifying her admission with her present boundaries. Texas was welcomed into the Union with a larger area and with wider boundaries. Her area comprised 325,000 square miles, nearly three times the extent of California, and her boundaries will supply material for four states, each containing over eighty-one thousand square miles, Besides, if considered in reference to the slavery question, Mr. T thought that no friend of slave territory ought to complain, for, even with California, free soil would not exceed six hundred thousand square miles being less, by more than three hundred and thirty-seven thousand square miles, than the area occupied by the slave states.

Extract from the editorial correspondence of the *Westfield* (*Mass.*) *Spectator*, dated at Washington City, May 30, 1850:

The House of Representatives was in session a few hours yesterday, and, for a wonder, a little business was transacted. A bill providing for the extinguishment of Indian titles in Oregon was passed, and another, granting 320 acres of land to every white male who shall emigrate to that territory before December, 1855, and a like quantity to the wives (the deed to be given to the wife) of those who are married, was driven through its preliminary stages, and will undoubtedly pass if the all-absorbing slavery question does not prevent it from being again reached Giddings, of Ohio, made a characteristic speech upon a motion to strike out the word "white" and admit "niggers" into the territory upon equal terms with the whites His proposed amendment was rejected by a vote of three to one. Mr Thurston, the Oregon delegate, made an able speech in defence of the original bill and in opposition to Giddings' amendment; he said the people of Oregon were not pro-slavery men, nor were they pro-negro men, there were but few negroes in the territory and he hoped there never would be more; the people themselves had excluded them, and he trusted that Congress would not introduce them in violation of their wishes. Mr Thurston is a young man, an eloquent and effective debater, and a bold and active man, such as are found only in the west, and we predict for him a long career of usefulness and honor. The people of Oregon owe him a debt for his arduous labors in their behalf at the present session which they will never fail to cancel.

The first party for Oregon —The *Monmouth* (Ill.) *Atlas*, of April 5th, says On Friday last, ten teams, taking with them 39 persons, left this place for Oregon.—They go out as emigrants, not expecting to return The company was made up by Mr Elijah Davidson, some 67 years of age, who was an early settler of this county

MISSION EXTENSIONS —The superintendent of foreign missions in the Methodist Episcopal church, has appointed the Rev S F Hoyt, of the New Jersey conference, principal of the Oregon Institute, the Rev E Bannister, of the Oneida conference, to labor for the educational interests of the church in California, and the Rev S D. Simonds, of the Michigan conference, a missionary on the Pacific coast—his definite field of labor to be designated by Rev Wm. Roberts, superintendent of missions in Oregon and California.

Chicago Democrat.

For the Spectator

HOW IS THIS?

A mistake, if not intentionally made, to say the least, is not criminal, but when important considerations are attached thereto, especially if a large body of the people—their rights and interests—are concerned, we should have due care in *making statements that interfere with the* rights of our fellow-men. While on my way to this place, from California, the above ideas suggested themselves to me, after the perusal of an article in the *New York Weekly Sun* Among other things, the article alluded to stated that the prices current of Oregon were much higher than those of California; and gives as evidence, that Butter, in the latter part of the winter, was *four dollars and fifty cents* per pound, and consequently infers that the Oregonians must be deficient in enterprise, or such a state of things would not exist Now, so far as the first position is concerned, some things are as high in Oregon as in California, but Butter, the article specified, we are well assured, ranged, at the time named, from one dollar to one dollar and one-half per pound And at different times there has been large shipments from here to California, of lumber, timber, and the various articles of provisions, notwithstanding a large portion of the male population repaired to the gold mines immediately on the receipt of the first authentic news of their discovery, leaving the farming interests somewhat neglected. At the same time a heavy immigration has been pouring into the country to be fed, they not having time to raise their own food; yet, notwithstanding all this drain upon the agricultural resources of the country, it has been carefully estimated that enough still remains, not only for the consumption of its own population, but for the immigration of twenty thousand persons, which are expected the present year. We think, from the best information, that these estimates are not overstrained, *and therefore*, would just hint that this must speak well, either for the enterprising industry of the farming community, or the productiveness of the soil. It is our opinion that both deserve some credit. And here let me premise, that the man who doubts the enterprise of the pioneers in the western wilds, especially those this side of the Rocky *Mountains, would hardly have energy* enough to endure the hardships, toils, and dangers necessary to subdue the western wildernesses, and consequently, if we had to wait for the agency of such a man, it would be a long time before the 'wilderness would blossom like the rose.'

These few hints, we feel, are but due to the Oregonians; to correct briefly the misstatements before alluded to; and not being a citizen of Oregon, we subscribe ourself,

A LOOKER-ON IN VENICE.
Oregon city, July 30th, 1850.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1850.
EDITOR SPECTATOR:

It is just six months to day since I landed at New York. The mail leaves that city on the 13th, and I am induced to write you a few words over my own signature

I returned from New York this morning, and was gladdened to receive my Oregon mail, which brought me intelligence of a move in Oregon to establish a line of steamers on the Columbia and Willamette rivers And it is a pleasing coincidence to me, that in an address to the people of Oregon, which I have forwarded you for publication, written before I heard of your move, I had urged upon our people the importance of owning their own ships and navigation. I was made very happy in the reception of the news that they had anticipated me in the idea. I have previously communicated to you the fact that some of our citizens were building a steamer at New York to ply between San Francisco and Oregon; and I have communicated the fact to some of you at least that the project had fallen thro', and that the steamer, after she was nearly ready to launch, had been sold, and passed into the hands of Howland, Aspinwall & Co I need not add, that I was, as you will be, much disappointed. The steamer was built expressly for the line, and in honor of our noble river, was named the *Columbia* At the time she was bought, William H Aspinwall was in Europe, and being the head man of the concern, no definite information could be given me until his return, further than that she was intended to run between San Francisco and Oregon *My aim was to get her to* run up as high as Portland, or as high a she could, for the purpose of carrying the mail. I therefore went to New York to see the company Wm. H. Aspinwall has returned, and he assures me that she will run up to Portland I had previously beset them to put a river boat on, with a draught so light that it might run to Oregon city The other members of the company could not say, till he returned He informed me, yesterday, that they should probably do so, running it up and down as often as once in two days, for the purpose of carrying passengers, freight, mail, &c, and that after this river boat was on, the ocean steamer would stop at Astoria and Nesqually only. But should the company from Oregon prosecute its plan, the Aspinwall company will not interfere I hope the project will not be dropped, for capital enough can be raised in Oregon; and if it could not, a plenty would be found in New York. There is a grand set towards Oregon, and will be from this on, so that capital invested in such boats would yield a rich return *should add, that* Howland & Aspinwall will run the *Columbia* semi monthly—When the mail comes to be carried twice a month, as it will be after this session we may reasonably hope not to be shut out from the world as we have been. Six months ago to-day I wrote you a letter *from New York, and have not yet received* an answer. I hope and believe it will be the last six months in which letters cannot be interchanged betwixt this and Oregon. I also learned from Howland & Aspinwall that they received advices by this mail that a steamer, in pursuance of orders, of which I have previously written you, would be despatched up to Oregon *the first of this month, and regularly* hereafter. They profess to me the most anxious desire to accommodate Oregon and I have faith to believe will do so hereafter A steamer of 150 tons can be procured for our river trade, drawing on twelve inches water.

The Deficiency Bill, containing an appropriation of $10.000, of which you have learned, went to the Senate, and there passed with amendments. It then came back to the House and passed, there again with slight amendments, but is not through the Senate The ten thousand is sure to be appropriated, and will be forwarded the moment the bill is signed. * * *

I receive fresh letters by almost every mail, informing me of companies organizing to emigrate to Oregon next Spring. started you five persons from the town of Chicopee, the other day, and more are getting ready. To-day, I received a letter from two more who have taken p

ge on board the steamboat for Oregon. ev. Mr. Cooley, with some ladies, and hers, are soon to leave Massachusetts for regon. One letter apprises me of a company of fifty wagons forming in Ohio for he next Spring trip. Tell our folks, in he name of Heaven, to go to farming.

Yours, truly, &c.

THURSTON.

*The Deficiency bill was approved by he President, and became a law May 15; mong other things it appropriates, "for he management of Indian Affairs in Orgon Territory, to be expended under the irection of the President, ten thousand dollars, to supply the deficiency in the appropriation made by the law of fourenth August, eighteen hundred and forysight,"—ED.

THE SPECTATOR,

OREGON CITY

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1850

WILSON BLAIN, EDITOR

Arrival of Gov. Gaines.

It affords us pleasure to announce that our new Governor, so long expected, arrived with his family at Portland, on Saturday last, and came to this city at about 1 1-2 o'clock on the Sabbath. On Monday morning, a few shots were fired, and he stars and stripes were flung to the breeze As a farther manifestation of the warm and cordial welcome with which our citizens hailed his arrival, Governor Gaines was invited to participate in a public Dinner, which was served up at he *City Hotel*, at 2 o'clock P M. Capt W. K. Kilborn, mayor of the city, in a brief address welcomed Gov Gaines to he city and to the Territory, to which his Excellency replied in a speech, which was well received by all present After an address from the Hon. K. Pritchett, Secretary of the Territory, responsive to hat of his Excellency, the company retired, well pleased with their entertainment. We regret that we are not able o gratify our readers with the addresses delivered on this occasion, as we feel assured they would be read with pleasure We may not omit however to say that Gov. Gaines presented to Oregon Territo, y a beautiful Flag.

It is painful to have to record, in this full flow of happy salutations, the occurence of a sad accident. In firing a salute, he cannon discharged prematurely, and nocked a man to the distance of near 18 eet, carrying away his left hand, and utting and bruising his face in a most hocking manner, and otherwise bruising, urning, and injuring him. It was found ecessary to amputate his left arm, near he shoulder. It is thought however that e may survive. His name is ——— earce, and he was recently from the andwich Islands Another man was omewhat injured

Internal Improvements.

We take great pleasure in noticing the rogress of improvement in our Territory. nd the friends of the Territory, and of articular locations in the Territory, would ot only serve themselves, but the public enerally, by furnishing for the press ketches of the progress of improvement i their immediate localities. And if the ctivity and energy now being put forth n every part of our country, were thus pread before the world, it would be found hat Oregon is making rapid strides in the areer of improvement. These reflections ere suggested by the receipt of the following note from a friend at Milwaukie.

"We have completed the following *new* oads. From this place to Oregon city, ne to Molala, to Portland, and to Tuatin Plains As all these roads center at Milwaukie, the public are notified that ey can cross the Willamette river, at is place, by a *free ferry*. The advantges of these roads over some of the old raveled routes, will be appreciated by ie public when known. There is now early framed a *warehouse*, 64 by 40 feet, nd four stories high, with a projecting harf, extending 12 feet over the water, 0 by 20 feet; which will be ready to eceive merchandise by the first of Octoer next"

While speaking of the progress of improvement, we take occasion to remark at our fellow-townsman, James D. Holan, is having built, at Pacific city, a ost spacious Hotel. This house is got p and furnished in a style far in advance any thing of the kind in Oregon. And is doubtful whether it is excelled any here on the Pacific coast. As the want f properly furnished public houses has een heretofore most seriously felt and mented in Oregon, we hope Mr. Holan's effort will be crowned with ample uccess, and that others will be encouraged to "go and do likewise."

We may also add that we are informed hat the enterprising proprietors of *Milton St. Helens* (Knighton's) have just ompleted the construction of a new road hose towns to Tualitin Plains and r Willamette. This road is said to be the "easiest, shortest and best" road from the Plains to the Columbia river.

The town of Milton is beautifully situated on the lower branch of the Willamette river, just above its junction with the Columbia river. St. Helens is some two miles lower down, on the Columbia river

Besides the foregoing, there are many other improvements made, or in progress, in different parts of the Territory, but which we cannot notice in the absence of a proper authentication of the facts.

THE "ALTA CALIFORNIA" AND OREGON LETTER WRITERS —We have noticed latterly that graceless "trappers" on this coast, are disposed to do great injustice to our Territory, by writing letters calculated to mislead the public with reference to the character of the country and the people. And we will hope to be pardoned for expressing, in a kind and fraternal spirit, our sincere regret that the gentlemanly and able conductors of the *Alta California*, who have hitherto been the fast friends and advocates of Oregon, have recently thrown their columns open to one of these reckless traducers, of our favored land. We refer to the letter which appeared in the *Alta California* of July 8th, and purported to have been written by a "passenger" on the steamer *Carolina* The whole spirit and language of this letter is so perfectly jaundiced, that were it not that it might have a bad influence abroad, the best treatment it merits, is silent contempt. And the most that need be said of it now, is that it is utterly false, foolish and contemptible. By way of illustration, we refer to his remark about Oregon city

"It is a poor place, squeezed between two ledges of rock, so as to be about four hundred yards broad to two miles more or less in length"

And yet it is located on a tract of land *one mile square* "Squeezed between two ledges of rock" The portion of the city appropriated to the County seat, some one hundred acres, is as level land as could be desired And the Clackamas Female Seminary is situated on the sixth tier of blocks from the river, and elevated about fifty feet above the level of the water in the river, with a regular inclined plane between them As to the remarks the writer makes about our ladies, we would not blur our pages by repeating them. When we meditated for a moment doing so, the terms ungentlemanly, dishonorable, puppy, scamp, blackleg, *et id omni genus*, volunteered their service, but as this remark more effectually served fully to illustrate the absence of honorable and right feeling in the author, than any thing else, we determined to say no thing about it. We will merely add that Oregon will live and flourish, despite such impotent vituperation.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT —We notice that from every State and Territory there is being sent a block of stone of native production, to be incorporated in the Washington Monument Why should not Oregon be honored with a memorial in that noble structure. We have granite, marble, and other species of rock, that would not do discredit to any edifice A specimen of granite could be procured within three miles of this city, which for beauty of color, firmness of texture, and elegance of finish, will equal any thing of which that monument can boast. Let us make an effort in this matter, and cast in our mite into the great receptacle of a nation's gratitude

A FACT FOR EMIGRANTS —It is a fact we could wish were more generally known in the States, that the difficulty experienced by emigrants on account of the scarcity of grass, is *but slightly felt by those* coming to Oregon It is almost entirely on the California routes across the Great Basin of Salt Lake, that this suffering is found. Gentlemen who have just arrived in this city, report the grass on the entire Oregon route as being very good. Wagon parties are arriving one month earlier than usual, this season. One party, with wagons drawn by mules and horses, made the trip from St. Joseph, Mo., in about three months. It is well known to those who have traversed the mountains, that the road to Oregon is much better furnished with good grass, water, and wood, than that to California. Emigrants have experienced great advantage, this season, from making an early start from the points of rendezvous on the Missouri, a precaution all future emigrants would do well to imitate.

☞ It will be noticed by a reference to the list of passengers who arrived per *Falmouth*, that Secretary Hamilton and Judge Strong have arrived in the Territory.—They are stopping for the present at Astoria.

☞ The Address to which Mr. Thurston alludes, in his letter in another column, has not yet come to our hands.

THE PROSPECTUS OF VOL. 5 —We invite the readers attention to the Prospectus of the next volume of the *Spectator*. It will be seen that the Proprietor is determined to infuse *still* more energy into the paper, and extend its sphere of usefulness. We doubt not his labors in this enterprise will be properly appreciated by the reading public. We are authorized to announce that the *Spectator* will hereafter be published weekly.

DEAD BODY FOUND —A body was found a few days since in the Willamette river, at the lower end of the rapids, which has been identified as that of the late Dr Prigg, who disappeared so mysteriously last Fall. The work of decomposition had been progressing to a considerable extent, still from articles of clothing, and other things connected with the body, there is no doubt of its proper identification We learn that there was discovered in the back a wound, from which and some other circumstances, there is no doubt but that the Doctor met a violent death, and that his body was cast into the river for concealment

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CLACKAMAS RAPIDS — Another meeting on this subject came off on last Monday afternoon The object of the meeting, was to take farther steps in the collection of the necessary funds for prosecuting the work A subscription paper was presented, and subscriptions at once taken to the amount of some sixteen thousand dollars, and this, too, though a number of our citizens, and among them those who ought to contribute the most largely, were not present The public may rely on the speedy and energetic completion of this important work

☞ There are nine houses in this city, *erected or being erected this season*, the average cost of which is about $8 000

CALIFORNIA MARKET —We are indebted to the politeness of Capt Irving of the *Success*, for a copy of the Pacific News of August 1st. There is a slight improvement in the market in some articles, but generally there is but little change Coffee is quoted at 45 a 42 cts per lb, brown sugar at 18 a 20 cts per lb, Oregon butter, 60 cts per lb, Oregon flour, $12 a $12 50 per bbl

We notice nothing of general interest in the paper before us

☞ By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the annual vessel of our neighbors, Messrs Couch & Co, at Portland, has arrived there within the past week, in the remarkably short passage of 142 days This vessel arrives very opportunely, and at the season of the year most favorable for the transportation of goods to the interior. We congratulate ourselves upon the occurrence of this event in the commerce of Oregon, and hope the independent, direct trade of our Territory with the Atlantic coast may be established upon a permanent basis

VALUABLE BOOK. — *The Plan of the American Union, and the Structure of its Government, explained and defended.* By JAMES A WILLIAMS Baltimore, Md, Published by Sherwood & Co, 1848

This is a valuable little volume The time has come when the Constitutional characteristics of our Government should be more generally studied and understood And this is just the Book for the crisis It would be well if this work were introduced as a text book into all our schools, and its instructions impressed on the minds of our youth, both male and female

The book is for sale at A H. FRIER'S, Linn city.

☞ We take occasion to remark that the silly rumor which is going about town to the effect that Hon S R Thurston's speech on the Land Bill is here in pamphlet form, and also that the Land Bill has passed the House with a Section reserving Dr McLaughlin's claim, is all *gammon*. And we venture the assertion that the story was started by some malicious or mischief-making person for the purpose of preventing the improvement of the Clackamas rapids.

ARRIVED AT MILTON, on the 8th of Aug 18 days from San Francisco, the favorite packet Bark "*Louisiana*," M. Kindred, Master, with 17 passengers and about 200 tons of freight to H M. Knighton, J. W Trutch, Ollendorff, Wolf & Co., Accolte & Bronillet, Green & Robinson, O. M. Sheldon, Wm. Lookerman, Hopkins & Dowland, T J Hobbs & Co., Geo H Flanders, J. B Pierce, D. Burnside & Co., Jno McKanaher, and Crosby & Smith.

List of Passengers per "Louisiana."—J. T. Foster, lady and child, Mr. Holmes and lady, Mrs. Mary Coldra and 3 children, Mrs Adelaine Fullquarts and three children, Mr. Dowland, D. Burnside, J. McKanaher, and Wm. Lockerman.

According to a late publication, there are 19,500 lawyers in the United States —enough, one would think, to keep things straight.

California Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26, 1850.

MR. EDITOR

The tide immigration still sets in as strong as ev Since the date of my last, a number of teamers have arrived here from Panama and a host of other vessels from various ports on the Atlantic, all crowded with passengers. The fine beautiful steamer *New World* from New York, has reached here at last. She is a capital boat, and was built expressly for navigating our bay and the Sacramento — While at Rio Janeiro, the yellow fever made sad havoc among her officers and men, and since the cause of her delay The ship *H Pratt*, from Baltimore via Rio, has also arrived, having lost a number from the same disease. Both these vessels were free from the disease when they reached here; and no case, so far as I know, has yet occurred in this port Indeed, the remarkably healthy location of the city, and the strong sea-breeze that visits us every afternoon, render it highly probable that no epidemic will ever prevail here to any considerable extent.

Recent Murders at the Southern Mines, committed by a band of Mexican desperadoes have caused intense excitement It is said that a horde of these monsters, armed to the teeth with Colt's revolvers, double barrelled rifles, bowie knives, &c, have recently emigrated from Mexico to California Recent Stockton papers give accounts of a dozen murders perpetrated, and inform us that these dastardly villains have become so daring that they even enter villages and rob in broad daylight It is believed that some of them have already been apprehended, and it was as much as the civil officers could do, to prevent the populace from lynching them instanter. The community is aroused, and woe to those who have been shedding innocent blood, and robbing the laborious miners

Mining operations are commencing with an enterprise and energy never before known The high condition of the streams has prevented active operations for a long time, Miners have been locating themselves, and preparing for going with all their might into the work The streams are now falling rapidly, and you may depend upon it, that these gold-seeking *hombres* are putting into it upon the high-pressure locomotive principle—turning rivers, tearing up the earth, pounding quartz, and extracting from all the shining *ore* They hope and talk much about making their fortunes, and some say that they have already obtained a nest egg, or corner stone for their files. The prospect of moderate success seems to be pretty good, (and no thing but considerable success can ever repay one for the labor and privations incident to a miner's life,) but thousands who are dreaming of picking up gold like pebbles, will be disappointed The miners are said to be unusually robust and healthy

Business in this City is prosperous beyond anything I have witnessed for the last six months. A great many elegant, spacious, substantial, fire-proof buildings, are rapidly going up The fire-panic has passed away, and the means for successfully resisting it are greatly multiplying The importations are still immense, but sales are much more extensive and rapid than heretofore. Those in business, have as much as they can well attend to, and immense quantities of goods change hands daily Our city papers are still doing a fine business. The *Courier* however, the newly commenced whig daily, is greatly cramped in consequence of the non-arrival of its material by the steamer *Chesapeake* It is confidently believed here that this steamer is now upon the threshold of our harbor. It is said that Mr. Foy, who commenced the *San Francisco Herald* here some six weeks ago, has disposed of his interest at an advance of $15 000, and retired from the concern

A new Whig Paper for Oregon, is about to be commenced at Portland, by Mr T J DRYER, *of this city* It *is to be called* the *Oregonian*, and the first number will probably appear sometime in August

Your *Governor, Secretary of State*, &c, have been here a short time, and they and their estimable families have won "golden opinions" and warm-hearted friends for themselves here Time will not permit me to proceed further

Respectfully yours, M. E W

The *St Joseph's* (Mo) *Adventure*, of May 17, says that 30 000 California emigrants will cross at that place, and 10-000 more between that point and Council Bluffs.

It is stated that Com Stockton is about to proceed to California, to be absent two or three years, to attend to his large possessions in that quarter

The Nicaragua Route —The *N. Y. Tribune*, of May 25, says,

The steamer for Nicaragua, built for the navigation of the San Juan river, will leave this city on the 10th of June The overland trip is expected to be made in two days. As soon as the communication is complete, Messrs Howard & Son intend placing their Pacific steamers in the line between Realejo and San Francisco

Effects of Emigration on Business —The emigration to California appears to be causing a sensible dimunition of business in the Atlantic cities, where manufactured and imported goods are supplied to the West. The money which formerly came East for goods, to be consumed in the West, now is expended on the Western frontier in purchasing mules, provisions, wagons, &c., for persons on their way to California, and thus it comes back only after a long while, and by a circuitous route All accounts concur in stating that at least 100.000 persons will leave the Western States for California during the coming season. No one can go without an outfit worth at least $250, and this gives an aggregate of $25 000 000 to be expended in this way.

FROM SONORA —We find the following items relative to the Sonorian affairs in the *Stockton Journal* of July 20.

We are informed that a party of Americans were shot at as they were passing along a road. When the news reached Sonora, a party of twenty five Americans mounted their horses and sallied forth in quest of the outlaws In about three hours they returned driving in a drove of about 150 Mexicans, whom they *caraled*

The *caral* into which they were driven was surrounded by palings about ten feet high, and being strictly guarded is said to make an excellent jail.

It was thought that among those in custody some could be identified as the guerillas of Mexico, and a short shrift and a strong rope was to be the portion of those so identified

The recent murders have operated as a check on the business of mining, those whose tents were standing alone in a retired position have removed nearer the settlements, and every American tent has a regular night guard around it

GOLD AND GRAVELS.—The *N O Crescent* says

A gentleman who has just returned from California, having been absent from the States about fourteen months, says that when he reached California, curiosity led him to visit a graveyard, where he found only eleven graves, nine months from that time he followed the last remains of a friend to the same graveyard, and during the time intervening between the two visits, no less than *fourteen hundred persons* had been buried there With these facts before us, can we wonder *why it is* that so many of us are disappointed in not receiving letters from friends who have left our fireside on an adventurous visit to a country where both "fortunes" and graves are made with such astonishing rapidity

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA —Several gentlemen who have resigned lucrative public situations at Washington, have left and are leaving for California. The Washington correspondent of the N Y Evening Post makes a calculation concerning the emigration to California, as follows He supposes the number of persons who will go to that region from the Atlantic side during the present year will not fall short of 125,000 The average cost of outfit and transportation he estimates at $400, the amount would be $50,000,000 —[Traveller

The Bill to establish a Branch Mint in New York, and a Branch Mint and Assaying Office in San Francisco, passed the U S Senate, May 31

FOREIGN ITEMS.—An official report of the births in the city of Vienna, states that of 19,241 births in that city in 1849, 10,-360 were illegitimate This shows the existence of great depravity of morals in the Austrian capital, and leaves Paris far behind

The port of Copenhagen is about to be declared a free port

A Scotch paper warmly urges that the laureateship, vacant by the death of Wordsworth, should be conferred on Professor Wilson A writer in the London News proposes that a woman should be made the next laureate, and mentions Mary Howitt, Mrs Browning, and Caroline Norton, as worthy of the wreath

It is said that during the last three months, the bankruptcies in England have fallen off nearly one half.

Mazzini has published a volume entitled "Republic and Royalty in Italy" George Sand (Mme. Dudevant) has translated it into French and prefixed a preface.

Garibaldi is said to be engaged in writing the history of his military exploits during the late Italian revolutions

Mr Richardson, the traveler, has left Tripoli, to explore Lake Tchad, in Africa

Poland is now garrisoned by the army which invaded Hungary

S Williams, a missionary in Canton, writing from that place, February 25th says intelligence has just been received there from Pekin of the death of the Emperor of China, Tank wang, after a reign of twenty nine years

A letter from Constantinople of the 6th of April, states that diplomatic relations have been resumed by the Porte and Austria Mr Marsh, Minister from the United States, has been received by the Sultan in a flattering manner. It is said the new Legation will be likely to prove a very influential one, and that the embassies of America and England mutually support each other The Sultan is adding a Christian Battalion to each of his regiments.

RICH PRESENT —Thomas O'Larkin recently presented to the Hon Henry Clay a gold watch chain, which Mr Clay accepted with many expressions of satisfaction and delight.

"The chain is formed of a number of pieces of pure gold, in their native formation, as they were dug from the placers in California, linked together. The largest piece weighs about an ounce, and resembles a heart in shape. It forms the middle piece of the chain, and the others gradually diminish towards both ends, to which are attached strong spring hooks of the same material The whole weight of the chain is about six or seven ounces, and its intrinsic value is upwards of a hundred dollars."

Ecclesiastical.

On Sabbath, the 18th inst., the First Congregational Church in this city was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, by services at once interesting and instructive The following were the exercises of the occasion:

Invocation and reading of the Sacred Scriptures, by the Rev. Ezra Fisher of the Baptist church;

Singing a select piece, by the choir;

Prayer, by the Rev J. H Wilbur, of the Methodist church;

Sermon, by the Rev Geo. H. Atkinson, the pastor, from Isaiah LVI 6-7;

Dedicatory prayer, by the Rev. H. Clark, of the Presbyterian church,

Singing a select piece, by the choir,

Benediction, by the Rev. St. Michael Fackler, of the Episcopal church.

The subject of the sermon was the worship of God on earth. The preacher proceeded to remark upon the limited views which the Jews had of the scope of prophecy, and to show that even the prophets themselves could not fully understand the import of their own predictions of gospel times, into which even the angels desired to look Man's moral imperfection, it was said, was not the only reason of his inability to understand parts of the sacred scriptures There is a natural defect in his mind It is not familiar with the kind of scenes portrayed, or comprehensive enough to grasp them. We feel this difficulty in the Revelations of John. Hebrew imagery of the ancient prophecies greatly influenced the opinions of that people during their national existence, and it is still a vail over the eyes of the Jews The text was affirmed to be a prediction of the progress of christianity over the world, although its phrases are all suited to the times of the prophets, and expressive of common occurrences

The preacher then after affirming that time is the great revealer of the meaning of prophecy, invited attention

First, to the fact of divine worship This was illustrated by the examples in ancient times of the homage offered up to the Great Creator and Ruler of men by Abel, Enoch, Noah, Abraham, Jacob, and Moses, and by a reference to the tabernacle and temple service, one of the characteristics of which was the Divine Presence God appeared by a luminous manifestation, a pillar of fire, called *his glory*, in sacred scripture phrase, or by the Rabbins the Shekinah—meaning Gods dwelling or habitation, which was thus designated as a place for his worship and consecrated to it At no other place were the Jews permitted to worship That was their "Bethel" house of God

A second characteristic of worship was shown to be prayer, which includes gratitude and praise as well as supplication All parts of devotion, it was affirmed, were symbolized in the Jewish temple of offerings, and are now symbolized in the christian worship

The object of that worship—the glory of God— as next shown to be the same in all ages. That glory having been lost in the world, worship was designed to restore knowledge, and with it obedience and love It aimed not at legislative or political purposes, nor yet at mere social good or public morality, as such, but to prepare man for the enjoyment of that happiness for which his soul is ever athirst To meet this want of man's undying nature, this worship was, in connection with the glory of God, instituted

The fact that this worship was to become universal, was next noticed This was the prophecy of the text Christ, it was remarked, has declared that God no longer reserves the appointment of the place of worship, but that in all places he will accept sincere worship The agencies to spread the gospel are provided—the Holy Spirit—a complete revelation Once there was only one temple Now the incense of prayer, of praise and thanksgiving ascends from numberless hearts and from all quarters of the globe Every house of worship, and every addition to God's people increases the means of extending his worship over the earth All things tend to fulfil the promise that the light of the gospel shall extend to all parts of the world and penetrate into the darkest and most remote abodes of sinful humanity

Shall this temple (it was asked) be God's house? shall sincere worshipers assemble here? Then may we expect God's presence—not by a visible Shekinah, but by the power of His spirit If this, it was said, be the result of the joint labors and contributions by which a temple, dedicated to the service of Almighty God, has been erected in a place which but a very few years ago was literally an absolute wilderness, or inhabited only by a few benighted savages, it will not have been in vain, but be conducive to the highest good, since to blot out the history of God's worship is to blur the fairest page of Man's history, and to obscure the only bright prospect he has of the future.

The writer of this imperfect sketch, would avail himself of the occasion to urge upon all persons, but more especially upon young men in our village, the importance of a regular and decent attendance upon the services of the sanctuary, upon God's holy day. Aside from the direct moral and religious effects produced by meeting with those who assemble to worship God, it tends to beget habits of self-respect, and it saves them from a multitude of temptations to which they would otherwise be exposed All persons who have in any degree exercised their powers of observation, know that the neglecters of God's house, are the profaners of His Sabbath Its mornings are often spent in the fields, with their dogs and wicked companions, or its evenings at the tavern or dramshop, over the card table, where they unite to train each other for greater wickedness. Many finally die

victims of youthful lusts, and others
met death in some drunken fit, and are
suddenly hurried from the company of in-
mates, debauchees and gamblers, to the
society and companionship of devils.
Addressing all classes, the writer would
ask, is there no philosophy but metaphys
ics, nor ethics, but the scholastic rules of
ancient moralists or modern skeptics? Is
there no wisdom but in the pursuit of polit-
ical honors, that pall upon the sense, or
fade upon the brow as soon as won? Is
there no poetry other than that of an insid-
ious profanity, that treacherously steals
into the heart, and exhausts the pure
fountains of virtuous sensibility? Shall
the minds of youth be early imbued with
a love of polite literature, without teach-
ing them the great truths of that sacred
volume, which in all respects is so well
calculated to enlarge the understanding,
elevate the imagination, and refine the
taste. The Bible is the great fountain
from which the poet drinks his purest in
spiration, and the orator derives his most
beautiful imagery. It inculcates a system
of philosophy, by which the ermine of jus
tice may be embellished with the beauty
of religion, and it adds the sublime philos-
ophy of the Gospel to the exalted piety of
the christian.

Oregon city, Aug 20, 1850

MILWAUKIE, O T,
August 18th, 1850.

We, the undersigned, passengers on
board the bark *Louisiana* from San Fran
cisco to Milwaukie, embrace the present
opportunity, with pleasure, in paying our
tribute of deserved praise to Capt WIL-
LIAM BROOKS, her able and gentlemanly
commander, for his kindness and atten
tion to the comfort and convenience of her
passengers on the passage United to the
qualifications of a skilful navigator, he
possesses in the highest degree those qual
ities which make the MAN Ever kind
and generous, we have seen with pleas
ure, and acknowledge with grateful re
membrance his untiring care for those of
us who were sick, and many of us have
to acknowledge the receipt of his kind
care, and medicine administered by his
own hand With these feelings of grati-
tude, which his kindness towards us has
inspired, we cheerfully and voluntarily
recommend Capt BROOKS to the continued
confidence of the public, and express the
hope that he may continue on the line be-
tween Oregon and California, for the ben
efit of the [illegible] who may be passengers here-
after. [Signed] Geo H Reed, S B
Holbrook, L Ransom, A O Hughston,
T Jacks, Erastus Headway Jacob
Stamm, B F. Arnold J T Larned, John
Cullough, D A Plummer, John J.
Moran, William Mellard, W D Car-
ter, John O Waterman

MILWAUKIE, 19th August, 1850

To the Passengers on board the Barque
Louisiana,

GENTLEMEN Your kind note of this
date, expressive of your approbation of my
endeavors to serve you on the voyage just
[illegible] has been received by me, and gratifying to my heart to receive such
unanimous commendation of my humble
services, and I would be no more than
truth, to state that I highly appreciate
them On the voyage now ended, I am
conscious of having done more than it
always my will and pleasure to do, and
should it hereafter be my fortune to be
placed in similar circumstances, it will be
my aim and object to merit the approba-
tion, so voluntarily expressed by you
Be pleased to accept my sincere thanks
for your kindness, while I remain,
Your most obt., &c
WILLIAM BROOKS
To Messrs George W Reed, S B Hol-
brook, and others

VIRGINIA ELECTION —The late elec-
tion resulted in a democratic majority of
members of the two branches of the Le
gislature

OREGON CITY
Retail Prices Current.

Apples dried per lb	75		
Peaches "	1 00		
Beef: retail at market	15	a	18
" per lb	16	a	20
Butter per lb	1 00	a	
Cheese per lb	62½		
Flour, per cwt	9 00		
" per bbl	25 00		
Grain wheat per bush	2 50	a	
" oats per bush	1 00	a	
" oats, sheaf, per doz	2 50		
Coffee, coffee per lb	25	a	30
Sugar, brown, per lb	50	a	
" sugar, loaf, "	75		
" tea "	1 00	a	1 50
" molasses per gal	1 50	a	
" syrup per gal		a	
" tobacco per lb	37½	a	1 25
" rice per lb	20		
Eggs, per doz	50	a	75
Lard, per lb	40	a	
Salt, per cwt	10 00	a	12 00
Oil, linseed, per gal	5 00		
Glass per ½ box, 8 by 10	6 00		
" 10 by 12	7 00		
Iron per lb	12½	a	20
Nails per lb	16	a	20
Cooking stoves	60 00	a	140 00
Lumber, per M	50 00	a	60 00

Commercial.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

ARRIVALS AT ASTORIA.

July 24th, Brig Henry, Roberts, from San Fran-
cisco, for Cascade City, with merchdse to Cascade
Co

July 29th, Bark Ocean Bird, T. Hall, from San
Francisco, with merchdse to Holman, Portland,
Steward, Oregon City, Dr White, Pacific City,
Powell, do, S. Coshn and J. G. Robinson, Port-
land, and to order

Aug 7, Bark Emma, Seammon, 17 days from
San Francisco, with merchandise to J. T Reed;
Stephen Coffin; Couch & Co., Wm Johnson, to
master, and to order. 14 passengers

Aug 8, U. S Quartermaster's bark Anita,
Hall, with government stores,

Aug 15, Brig Emma Preston, Edward Story,
master, 166 days from New York, with merchdse to
Couch & Co, Portland

The Emma P. saw no land from the time of
her departure till her arrival at the mouth of the
Columbia She brings one of the most val-
uable cargoes ever imported into this Territory
We regret that the master is quite ill

Aug 15th, The sloop of war Falmouth She
came into the mouth of the river by way of the
South Channel She brings with her the Governor,
Secretary of the Territory, and the new Judge
She came up from San Francisco in twelve days,
and was boarded outside by Captain White on
the 13th, but the wind failing her, could not ap-
proach the bar till the day but one after.

PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE FALMOUTH.

Hon John P Gaines, Governor of Oregon, lady,
three daughters and two sons.

Hon William Strong, Associate Judge of the
Supreme Court, lady and daughter.

Gen. E Hamilton, Secretary of the Territory,
lady and daughter

Mr Archibald Gaines, Mr A. Kinney and Mr
Jas E Strong

SAILED

July 31st, U S Steamship Massachusetts

Aug 3d, P Mail Steamer Carolina

Aug 6th, U S Surveying Schr Ewing The
Ewing, which has chiefly completed her business
at the mouth of the river, proceeds to San Fran-
cisco by order of the Department We learn that
the strongest recommendations have been trans-
mitted to Washington by Capt McArthur for the
immediate erection of the light house at Cape
Disappointment, as well as for a ranging beacon,
to be located either on Tongue Point or Sandy isl
Gen Adair has sent to San Francisco for anchors
for the buoys, which will be put down as soon as
possible. The work of the Ewing, it is not gen-
erally known, is intended only as a preliminary
survey for present use The final survey, similar
to that now in progress on the Atlantic coast,
would require more time and men than can at
present be afforded For the ordinary purposes of
navigation, this will be sufficient and charts will be
at once put in course of publication

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 13th inst, by Rev Lewis
Thompson, Mr Carlos W. Shane and Mrs Laura
Bond, at the house of B. C. Kindred, Clatsop
Plains

On Thursday, July 25th, by Rev L H Judson,
Mr Jeremiah G Tuller and Mrs Miriam A
Thompson, daughter of Capt John Robinson and
widow of the late Mr Thompson, all of Clatsop
county

In this city, June 20th, by Elder H Johnson,
Mr John Scudder, of Pacific City, and Miss Emily
More, of Oregon City

On Thursday, August 8th, by Rev Geo H
Atkinson, Mr. Wm B Campbell and Mrs Frances
Pugg

DIED

On Saturday, the 27th ultimo, at Cowlitz
Farm, after a severe but short illness, which she
truly bore with christian resignation, Mrs Martha,
the beloved wife of George B Roberts, esq, of
Hudson's Bay Company, sincerely esteemed and
regretted by all who had the pleasure of her ac-
quaintance In her death her little family of three
young children have indeed sustained an irrepara-
ble loss, for she was not only a kind and good wife,
but also a fond and an affectionate mother Two
days after, she was consigned to her lonely grave
—far, far indeed from her native soil A FRIEND

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
"Oregon Spectator."

The undersigned returns his sincere thanks to the patrons of the Spectator for the liberal support they have extended to him in the undertaking Being altogether unacquainted with the require-ments of the office, and wholly inexperienced in the business, he did not consider himself a fit per-son to conduct a public journal in detail—he had, of necessity, to commit its management to other hands How far it has succeeded in satisfying its patrons' just expectations, is for them to decide

Its publication, thus far, has been attended with considerable more expense than was anticipated, and with some pecuniary loss. Paper was very scarce and a necessary supply could not be obtain-ed otherwise than at exceeding high rates This, together with the cost of workmen, drew heavily upon its receipts

This said, however, does not mend the matter, nor will he stop to mourn over it, "as a pound of sorrow will not pay an ounce of debt," but he will continue, with renewed exertions, to carry on the office in its various departments, with the expecta-tion that his former patrons and the public gener-ally will render the necessary support There is a good supply of materials on hand and large addi-tions of type and paper are expected shortly, some of which was, from the bills of lading received per mail, shipped from New York in March last, per brig Ormus

The undersigned having made arrangements in the Atlantic cities, California and the Sandwich Islands for a continued supply of materials—being in the receipt of a large number of exchange pa-pers of both political parties, and having procured the services of an editor of experience as also those of the best of workmen, he flatters himself that the Oregon Spectator will meet the expectations of an intelligent and generous public

The *Oregon Spectator* will be printed weekly, after the expiration of the present volume, and will be devoted to the moral, social and literary interests of Oregon —The Spectator will be open for free and manly discussion, as respects men and measures, and all things relating to the territorial resources, statutes, morals, &c, &c Gentlemen of leisure desirous of writing short essays on any or all of the above subjects are respectfully invited to lend their assistance But in no case will violent vituperation or low abuse be admitted into its col-umns

Being fully convinced that the drawing of party lines would be deleterious to the true interests and good morals of Oregon, the Spectator will abstain from meddling in politics until driven to it in self defence —as respects men for office the first and highest considerations shall be, when a candidate presents himself, is he capable, is he honest—a man of probity, sincerity and truth

TERMS The paper will be published weekly at $7 00 per annum, invariably in advance, six months, $4 00, single papers, 12½ cents

ADVERTISING One square, of twelve lines or less, two insertions, each $2 00, for every additional insertion, 1 00 A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers

The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin, otherwise they will be con-tinued until forbid and charged for accordingly

All letters on business must be post paid, other-wise they will not be attended to

Book and job printing executed with neatness and dispatch at the office

Subscriptions taken at the office, in the rear of the brick store

ROBT MOORE, Linn City
Oregon City, August 16, 1850

THOS J HOBBS & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
1 FRONT ST, PORTLAND, OREGON
THOS. J HOBBS, Portland
JAMES NEALL, Jr, } San Francisco.
JAMES SMILEY, }
aug22-24tf

THE STEAMBOAT COLUMBIA will leave Astoria every Tuesday and Friday, and the foot of the rapids on Mondays and Thurs-days A. M. D MACKAY, Master.
aug22-24tf

THOS. J. HOBBS & CO.,
HAVE on hand the most extensive assort-ment of
HARDWARE & HOLLOW-WARE
ever offered for sale in this Territory The at-tention of the country trade is solicited.
Portland, aug22-24tf

NATHANIEL CROSBY, JR. THOMAS H. SMITH
CROSBY & SMITH,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MILTON, OREGON.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
JUST ARRIVED—142 DAYS FROM N YORK
BRIG EMMA PRESTON,
STORY, MASTER.
COUCH & CO. by this vessel, have received a very large, complete, and well selected as-sortment of merchandise, comprising

GROCERIES,	HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS,	MACHINERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,	PAINTS & OILS,

Furniture and House Finishings,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNITURE,
&c &c &c &c
These goods are now in store at Portland, and will be sold at wholesale and retail Merchants and traders are requested to examine this stock before providing otherwise for the ensuing season.
aug8-23tf

FLOUR for sale by the subscribers at Portland, in quantity to suit purchasers at reduced prices COUCH & CO
aug22-24tf

TO MERCHANTS.
THE undersigned has just arrived, per bark Louisiana, with a handsome assortment of goods suited to the present trade, which he has opened at the store of Messrs Crosby & Smith, Portland, where the merchants are particularly in-vited to call and examine the following articles, viz crushed sugar, candles, saleratus, tobacco, &c a general variety of heavy boots and shoes, women's and misses " " men's and boy's cloth caps and Mexican hats, cloth and baze monkey jackets, over coats and fine pantaloons, fancy ribbons, cravats, gold watches, &c, &c All of which will be sold low by
JNO G McKARAHER.
Portland, aug22-24-2t*

LOST.
ONE CASE OF DRY GOODS and 2 boxes of 8x10 glass Supposed to be taken from the bark Keoka, now lying at Milwaukie, in mistake, one case marked R Caufield, Oregon City, con-taining 40 pieces of lawns Any person having the same in their possession and giving information to the subscriber will be remunerated for their trouble R CAUFIELD
Oregon City, aug22-24tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
ON the 1st day of the special term of the Pro-bate Court, in August, 1850, for Washing-ton county, letters of administration were granted me on the estate of William Gilihan, deceased, therefore all persons who may be indebted to the estate will please come forward and make pay-ment, and those to whom the said William Gilli-han may have been indebted, bring forward their accounts, properly attested, within the time pre-scribed by law
D H LOWNSDALE, Adm'r
Portland, aug22-24-3t

NOTICE
NOTICE is hereby given, that on the seven-teenth day of July ultimo the undersigned was appointed administratrix of the estate of Newton Wheeler, deceased, by letters of administration issuing out of, and under the seal of the Probate Court in and for the county of Clackamas, in Or-egon Territory, and has given bond as by law re-quired All persons leaving claims against said estate are hereby required to exhibit the same for allowance within one year from said date of said letters, or they may be precluded from the benefit of such estate, and all claims not exhibited for allowance within three years from the date of said letters, will be forever barred All persons indebt-ed to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to me
ELIZABETH WHEELER, Adm'x
Oregon City, aug22-24-3t*

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER,
OUR entire block, consisting of eight lots in Portland, together with my dwelling house and the out-houses situated upon the premises The dwelling house is universally acknowledged to be the finest specimen of architecture in this Territory For terms apply to
NATHANIEL CROSBY, Jr
Portland, aug22-24tf

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale by THOS J HOBBS & CO,

bbls dried apples,	cases pickles,
casks saleratus,	cases boots,
cases men's, women's and	boxes sarsaparilla,
children's shoes,	do stomach bitters,
boxes candles,	bushels shoe pegs,
bags dairy salt,	
head, sash, match and other planes,	
grindstones with running gear,	
blue and white merino shirts and drawers,	
fifty dozen wool stockings,	
boys' caps, nails, door latches, door handles, butts, screws, round rasps, ½ round, square and flat files, chisels, gouges, plane irons, pots, bake ovens, tea kettles, mill saws, trace chains, fire fenders, hearth rugs, percussion caps, &c, &c	

Also, a small lot superior
GLASS PITCHERS, DECANTERS & LAMPS
Portland, aug22-24tf

NEW DIGGINGS
FOR SALE, by the subscribers in Yam Hill county, 4,000 bushels of wheat, 300 bush-els oats, 22 head American beef cattle, 15 head American milch cows, 100 head fine sheep, 1,200 lbs wool, also cards and castings for double carding machine and picker
A S WATT, Lafayette,
JOSEPH WATT, Amity
aug8-23-4t

REGULAR LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Brig Tarquina, Molthrop,	1st Sept
Bark Ann Smith, Drew,	15th "
Brig Emma Preston, Story,	1st Oct

Freight and passage by the regular line at the lowest rates
Goods received and forwarded by the agents at Portland and San Francisco with dispatch and free of commission
COUCH & CO, Ag'ts, Portland
STARK & CO, Ag'ts, San Francisco
aug8-23tf

JUST RECEIVED,
PER Bark Keoka, a general assortment of

dry goods,	boots and shoes,
cut and wrought nails,	cooking stoves,
tea and coffee,	sperm and tallow candles,
soap and saleratus,	dried fruit,
patent medicines,	20x12 sash with glass,
window sash, 8x10, glazed with frames	

ROBERT CAUFIELD.
Oregon City, Aug. 8-23tf

SPECIAL AGENCY OFFICE,
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, August 8, 1850.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of September next, for transporting the United States Mail over the following routes for the term of one year from the 1st of October next, subject to the regulations of the laws of the United States on post offices and post roads, as follows—these being established by act of Congress.

5025 From Astoria at 6 a. m twice a month, on the 1st and 15th by mouth of Cowlitz, in Clark county, Knighton's or St. Helen, Washington, and Portland, Washington co, to Oregon city by 8 p m on 4th and 18th 130 miles and back between 6 a m. of the 7th and 20th and 8 p m 10th and 22d of said month

5027 From Portland at 6 a m twice a month on the 5th and 19th to Fort Vancouver by 6 p. m next day 20 miles, and back between 6 a. m. and 6 p m next days

5028 From Oregon city at 6 a m twice a month on 5th and 19th by Linn city, Yamhill Falls, Salem, O'Neil's or Nesmith's mills, J C Avery's or Marysville, Eugene F Skinner's and Elijah Bristow's to Levi Scott's in Umpqua valley 200 miles and back between 6 a m. of the 12th and 26th and 8 p m of the 17th and 31st of each month

Also, Temporary routes as follows
From Portland, Hillsborough, Washington county, to Lafayette at Yamhill Falls, on the to connect the routes above and below Oregon city
From Salem to Jacob Conser's at Syracuse and Albany to Spaulding's on Calapoyah.
From Cincinnati to O'Neil's or Nesmith's mills
From Astoria to Pacific city and back.
All temporary routes will be put in operation provided the service will be performed for the nett proceeds of the offices supplied by them—subject to the same regulations as other routes In all cases the Agent reserving for the Department the right to discontinue the service whenever the same may be dis-used by the Department or the interest of the Department requires it
D H LOWNSDALE,
Special Ag't P O Dep't O T
N. B All contractors will cease to carry the mail oftener than twice a month, until 1st October next, leaving their starting points on 5th and 19th, a m, and returning 12th and 16th, p m.
aug8-23-tf

NOTICE
SALE OF COUNTY LOTS IN OREGON CITY
NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of authority vested in me, I will offer at public sale at the Court House Block, in Oregon City, on the first Monday in September next, at 10 o'clock A M, all the undisposed lots and fractional lots em-braced within the boundaries of the seat of justice for Clackamas county, according to the plat of said county seat, as filed in the probate court of said county
For the convenience of those who may not be able personally to attend the aforesaid sale, sealed bids, designating the number of block and lot and the amount bid, may be filed with the Probate Court on or before Monday the 26th day of August next, accompanied by certificates of con-venient deposit for the payment of the same, should the bids be acceptable
Notice is also given to all persons having pur-chased lots of John McLaughlin and William Holmes within the boundaries of the location of said county seat, to come forward at the Probate Clerk's office, on or before the 24th day of August next, and prove up their purchases and make pay-ment of the assessment upon said lots, otherwise they will be considered forfeited to the county and sold
Terms of sale—one fourth of the amount of purchase money to be paid at the time of purchase, one fourth in six months thereafter, one fourth in twelve months thereafter, and the remaining fourth in eighteen months thereafter
JOSEPH JEFFRIES,
July 25-22-3t Commissioner

JUST RECEIVED, per steamer Carolina and other late arrivals, to which we call the at-tention of the Oregon trade,

red blankets,	blue blankets,
white "	alpaccas,
paints,	paper hangings,
rice,	dried apples,
raisins,	candies,
assorted preserves,	preserved ginger,
oysters,	pickles,
saleratus,	gun powder tea,

A general assortment of groceries Also, 10,000 lbs sugar
S M HOLDERNESS & CO
Portland, aug8-23tf

READY MADE CLOTHING
JUST arrived ex Brig Tarquina, direct from New York, a large invoice of clothing which is offered for sale cheap for cash, by
O M. SHELDON
Portland, June 27-20-3m*
P S The above clothing is now open for in-spection, and must be sold soon to close up the concern Country merchants and others will find it for their interest to call and examine this stock
O. M S

REMOVAL & CO PARTNERSHIP
DR. A W KAYE has removed to Portland, and formed a co-partnership with Dr Presley Welch for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and also in a general drug business
PRESLEY WELCH,
A W KAYE
Portland, aug8-23-3t*

G HANAN'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
GENT'S calf and morocco shoes and boots Ladies fancy gaiters, russet walking shoes and slippers, children's shoes of various colors, kip and cowhide boots and shoes
Oregon City, February 21, 1850

IF Mr. WILLIAM AYRE will call upon, or write to, either Mr. William A. Mount at Fort Vancouver, or Messrs Probist, Smith & Co at San Francisco, he will hear of something from England greatly to his advantage
The said William Ayre left New York for Cal-ifornia in the ship "Masconomo" on the 25th of January, 1850 Any person forwarding informa-tion of the above will be conferring a great favor and will be compensated for his trouble
WILLIAM A MOUAT
Fort Vancouver, aug8-23-6t

NEW GOODS.
THE undersigned would inform the public gen-erally that he has just received, per bark "Keoka," a fresh supply of fancy goods and cloth-ing, consisting in part of

alpaccas,	dress, frock and sack coats
silks,	pantaloons,
satins,	vests,
linen,	hats,
shawls,	caps,
bonnets,	cravats,
fringes,	shirts,
gimps,	boots,
ribbons,	shoes,
lace and edging,	gloves, &c.

ANDREW HOOD
Oregon City, aug8-23tf

FLOUR.
60.000 LBS Fresh Flour for sale by
aug8-23tf GEO ABERNETHY & CO

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN—The Sub-scriber, from Maine, has for sale the machine-ry for a saw mill complete, also, Shingle Machines, and two Smutt Mills, of the best kind now in use, which will be sold cheap, and put the same in ope-ration J G JOHNSON
San Francisco, March 15, 1850-15tf

NOTICE.
I HEREBY notify Robert Beer and Eliza Beer, his wife, that I never intend complying with a bond they hold against me for one acre of my lot of land lying above the falls of Willamette river, bearing date of 30th day of July, 1850, which bond was fraudulently obtained of me by false representations by Eliza Hall, four days be-fore her marriage to Robert Beer Eliza Hall stated to me that she had declined the notion of ever marrying, and wanted a home to raise her children at, and through good feelings to her, as a widow, I gave her the bond
AMBROSE FIELDS
aug8-23-3t*

OREGON TERRITORY—YAM HILL COUNTY
DISTRICT COURT—BILL IN EQUITY
Sarah A O'Brien, }
vs. }
Hugh O'Brien }
THE said defendant, Hugh O'Brien, will take notice, that the said complainant, Sarah A O'Brien, has filed her bill on the chancery side of the Yam Hill District Court, praying a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony from said defendant, on the ground of wilful desertion. It was therefore ordered by said court, that notice of the pendency of this suit be given by publishing the same in the "Oregon Spectator" in eight suc-cessive numbers thereof, notifying the said defen-dant that if he does not appear on the first day of the next regular term of said court, to be held in the town of Lafayette, on the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said bill, the same will be taken as con-fessed, and a decree entered accordingly
M P DEADY,
may16-17-8t Solicitor for Compl't

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE
THE undersigned have formed a co partnership under the name of "S M HOLDERNESS & Co," for the purpose of transacting a general Mer-chandise, Commission and Forwarding business
Persons desirous of having produce or lumber forwarded to San Francisco, or merchandise pur-chased by the resident partners at that place, will have their business attended to with promptness, and charges for commissions and advances, will be on as equitable terms as possible

Portland	*San Francisco*
S M HOLDERNESS,	GABRILL WINTER,
SHERRICK NORRIS	B G LATIMER

Portland, june 25, 1850-20tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE
THE undersigned having formed a co-partner-ship under the name and firm of "NORTON & DENNISON," are now prepared to transact a gen-eral Merchandise, Forwarding and Commission Business
Those wishing to make shipments to, or purchase in San Francisco, will be able to do so through them and their agents there on the most reason-able terms
Agents in San Francisco—BELKNAP & WHITE
T C NORTON,
A P DENNISON
Portland, July 2, 1850-21-tf

GEO P PORTER,
CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL LAND AGENT.
Office back of Brooks & Barlow's store
Oregon City, July 25-tf

FOR SALE
ONE steam engine, complete, 30 horse power, designed to run a saw or grist mill, with the machinery for a saw mill to attach, including up-right and circular saws For particulars apply to
COUCH & CO
Portland, aug8-23tf

STEAMBOAT COLUMBIA
THE steamboat "COLUMBIA," Captain Mackay, will hereafter ply regularly be-tween Astoria and Oregon City as follows
Leave Oregon City on the 5th and 25th Aug and the 8th and 24th Sept and Oct, and reach Astoria on the arrival of the mail steamers from San Francisco, stopping at Milwaukie, Portland and other towns on the route
Leave Astoria on the 8th and 27th Aug and the 10th and 26th Sept. and Oct for the upper towns,
The intermediate time she will be employed in carrying freight and passengers on the Willam-otte and to and from the Cascades

JUST RECEIVED for sale, ex steamer "Car oline,"
Mess pork 15 bbls,
Butter 86 10½ lb kegs,
Hams 55, 700 lbs canvass, sugar cured,
Saleratus 3 boxes 60 lbs each, in 1 lb papers,
Soap, 30 sm boxes Eng brown soap 33½ lbs each,
12 boxes wind no 1 perf'd white soap,
3 " palm oil fam soap,
Chairs, 3 doz, cane seats,
Salt, 30 sks L'pool salt; 20,000 lbs S. Isl on hand,
Tea, coffee, Princeton crackers, pilot bread,
Powder and shot, lead, dress'd lumber,
Nails, single cut mill saw files,
Mill bolts, 5 setts complete (4–4½ ft saws to each,)
Pocket mirrors, brushes, crockery ware, stationery and fancy articles, by
COUCH & CO
Also, one shingle machine Can cut 10 M per day, and be adapted for heading
Portland, June 13-19tf

HO! YE THAT THIRST COME AND BUY
DR BROWN, M. D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office fronting the levee, a few doors below the ferry, Oregon City, O. T.
ALSO a manufacturer of LEMON SYRUP, STOUGH-TON BITTERS, SWEET CIDER, CORDIALS, &c, &c., together with that most excellent and healthy beverage SARSAPARILLA BEER. With a variety of medicines, trinkets, &c, too numerous to mention All of which will be sold low for cash Call and see
N B Consultations upon delicate diseases of male and female in perfect confidence
(Advice to the poor gratuitous)
Oregon City, aug8-23tf

CARPENTERS WANTED
THE subscribers will give employment to a large number of House Carpenters, at the new town of MILTON, Crosby & Smith's mills. Come immediately
WALTER POMEROY,
D W. HOLBROOK,
may 20, 1850-18tf

FOR SALE, at the Brick Store, Oregon City

Broadcloths	Blankets
Cassimeres	Linen & cotton thread
Vestings	Sugar, coffee, tea
Kentucky jeans	Walnuts, dates
Ready made clothing	Tobacco, shot
Gambroons	Glass, nails
Merino, alpacca	Medicines
Luster de soie	Hatchets, hammers
Barege dress patterns	Lamps, lanterns
Gingham, lawns	Candlesticks
Muslins, prints	Butts, screws
Wadding, linen	Pocket knives
Linen, silk & cotton hdkfs	Knives and forks
Basket and plaid shawls	Files, rasps
Bleached and brown sheet-ings and shirtings	Pins, needles
	Locks, latches
Striped shirtings	Shovels, spades
Bleached, brown and blue drills,	Looking glasses
	Umbrellas, parasols
Bed ticking	Bagging, &c., &c.
Canton flannels,	

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO
Oregon City, March 7, 1850.—tf

A HOOD,
MERCHANT AND TRADER,
OREGON CITY.
Janury 24, 1850—tf

NORTON & DENNISON have on hand and are constantly receiving from San Francisco and the United States, supplies, suitable for the Oregon market, of dry goods, groceries, hardware, &c, which they offer for sale on the most reason-able terms
N B All kinds of merchandise taken on stor-age
NORTON & DENNISON.
Portland, July 11-21-tf

CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT
THE subscriber will sell lots in Astoria on the claims of Gen'l John Adair, Robert Shortess and others, at low prices These lots have been accurately surveyed by competent and experienced engineers, and maps of them may be seen at my office They are now for the first time offered to the public, and those wishing to invest at a place—the port of entry to the Columbia river—the value and importance of which is too apparent to need puffing in an advertisement, are invited to examine the plans at an early day
AMORY HOLBROOK.
Oregon City, July 11-21tf

RECEIVED per bark ELIZA,

150 coats assorted,	1 lot assorted vests,
9 doz plush caps,	silk and satin cravats,
ladies satchells,	silk and merino shawls,
blk alpacca,	alamana dress patterns,
suspenders,	4-4 matting,
camels hair carpeting,	superior mohair table rugs,
superior window blinds,	clothes brushes,
rice, pickles, pears,	apples, cigars,
superior prime pork,	tin ware assorted,
paint brushes,	firmer chisels, augurs,
butts and screws,	gate hinges,
superior sperm candles.	

july25-22tf J D. & W C HOLMAN

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
HAVING taken out letters of administration on the estate of John McCord, deceased, on the fourth day of June, 1850, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said John McCord in his lifetime to make immediate settlement, and all to whom he may have been indebted to present their accounts properly attested, previous to the date prescribed by law for their presentment, or they will thereafter be debarred
D H LOWNSDALE,
Adm'r estate of J McCord, dec'd.
Portland, Washington county, June 11-21-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
AT the July term of the Probate Court for the county of Clackamas, the undersigned was appointed by said court, administrator of the estate of William P Hudson, deceased Said letters are dated July 17, 1850 All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the administrator for allowance in one year from the date of said letters and those indebted to said estate are requested to pay up
D H GOOD, Adm'r
of estate of Wm P Hudson, dec'd.
july 20, 1850-22-3t*

NOTICE.
IS hereby given to all persons whom it may con-cern, that Robert W Russel of Polk county, Oregon Territory, have taken out letters of Admi-nistration for the estate of Samuel Russel deceased, dated June 24th, A D 1850 All persons having debts, dues, demands, or, indebted to said es-tate, are hereby requested to come forward and and have their accounts settled within the time re-quired by law
ROBERT M RUSSEL, adm'r
of estate of S Russel, dec'd.
july 5, 1850-22-3t

NOTICE
IS hereby given that I have taken out letters of administration upon the estate of David Hill, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same before the Probate Court of Washington county for adjudica-tion, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me
LUCINDA HILL,
Hillsborough, aug7-23-3t Administratrix

NOTICE
IS hereby given that application will be made to the Probate Courts of Clackamas and Wash-ington counties, in Oregon Territory, at the first regular term of these respective courts, for a license to keep a ferry across the Willamette river between Hugh Burn's claim and John McLaughlin's land claim, below a point immediately opposite the low-er line of Robert Moore's claim
JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
HUGH BURNS
july 24, 1850-22tf

50 LABORERS WANTED to complete the road from Milton to the Tualatin plains Apply to CROSBY & SMITH
may16-17-tf

Agents for the Spectator.
The following persons are authorized to act as Agents for the Spectator. They will receive sub-scriptions and advertisements for us
CALIFORNIA—T. P POWERS, General Ag't, C. E PICKET, esq, Dr. WM. CARPENTER, Sacra-mento city
OREGON—GEO ABERNETHY & Co, Oregon city; COUCH & Co, Portland; J B. MCCLANE, P. M, Salem; Gen. ADAIR, Astoria; C. M WALK-ER, esq, Chehalem; A. J. ELMORE, esq, Yam Hill; JACOB CONSER, esq, Hale's Ferry; ROBERT MOORE, esq, Linn city; JOSEPH C AVERY, esq, Mouth of Mary's river, A SOLGER, esq, Hillsborough
ILLINOIS.—OLIVER WHITAKER, esq, Toulon, Stark county, Dr. J C MOORE, Aviston, Clinton, county
Hon SAM'L R. THURSTON, Washington City, D. C, and General Agent for the United States.

* George Hanan was first shoemaker in Oregon. His brother the same to N.Y. from Ireland — The brother began business in N.Y. — and the Hanan gaiters of the present day came from that firm. Jan 9, 1926

Laws of the Territory of Oregon.

[CONCLUDED.]

award execution against said garnishee to the amount of the defendant's property or credits in his hands, together with debts due by him to said defendant, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy said judgment, but no prior lien of such garnishee on said property shall be thereby affected.

SEC. 28. When such garnishee, having been duly summoned, shall fail to appear and answer in the manner provided in section eighteenth, the court shall direct a conditional judgment to be entered up against him to the full amount of the plaintiff's lawful demand against the defendant, together with costs of suit; thereupon a scire facias shall issue against such garnishee, returnable to the next term of the court, to show cause why final judgment should not be entered against him. Upon such scire facias being duly executed and returned, if such garnishee shall fail to appear, or if he cannot be found in the county, or if having appeared he shall fail to show sufficient cause as aforesaid, the court shall confirm the judgment against him and award execution accordingly.

SEC. 29. The plaintiff may deny the answers of any garnishee, or any part thereof, and all issues between the plaintiff and garnishee shall be tried as ordinary issues between plaintiff and defendant, and costs may be adjudged for or against either, as in ordinary cases; and if upon the trial of any such issue, property or effects shall be found in the hands of the garnishee, the jury (or the court, as the case may be) shall assess the value thereof, and the judgment shall be for the amount in money.

SEC 30. Garnishees shall be allowed fees for their travel and attendance at the rate of one dollar for each day's attendance, and mileage the same as witnesses, to be paid by the defendant when they are indebted to him, and by the plaintiff when they are not indebted.

SEC 31. The defendant against whom an attachment has been issued under the provision of this act, may avail himself of any setoff properly pleadable in other respects, although not due when the suit was commenced: *Provided*, Such setoff be due at the time of trial, and any claim, due or not due, may be set off by the garnishee whether it exists against the plaintiff or defendant in the suit.

SEC 32 The writ of attachment, as authorized by this act, may be issued and served on Sunday. *Provided*, In addition to the requisites prescribed in section first, the affidavit shall state that it would be unsafe to delay proceedings till Monday.

SEC. 33 Any person feeling himself aggrieved by the judgment of the court, made under the authority of any of the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to the same remedies as are allowed under similar circumstances in ordinary cases

SEC. 34 No writ of attachment shall be quashed, nor the subsequent proceedings deemed invalid, on account of any defect in the writ which would not have been fatal in a summons, nor on account of any insufficiency in the affidavit or bond *Provided*, A sufficient affidavit or bond shall be filed within a reasonable time after objections have been taken to those originally filed.

SEC. 35. Where two or more are jointly bound or indebted, the writ of attachment provided for by this act, may be issued against the separate or joint estates or both of such joint debtors, or any of them, in the same manner as provided for in other cases

CRIMES PUNISHED GENERALLY BY IMPRISONMENT IN COUNTY JAIL OR FINE, OR BOTH

SEC 1 That if any clerk or servant of any private person or of any copartnership, or if any officer, agent, clerk or servant of any incorporation or company, shall embezzle or convert to his own use, or fraudulently make away with or secrete with intent to embezzle or fraudulently convert to his own use, without the consent of his master or employers, any money, goods, rights in action, or other valuable security or effects whatever, belonging to any other person, which shall come into his possession or under his care by virtue of his employment or office, he shall upon conviction, be punished in the manner prescribed by law, for felomously stealing property of the value of the article so embezzled, taken or secreted of the value of any sum of money payable and due upon any right in action so embezzled

SEC. 2. If any carrier or other person to whom any goods, money, right in action, or any valuable personal property or effects, shall have been delivered to be transported or carried for hire, or any person employed in such transportation or carrying, shall without the assent of his employer, take, embezzle or convert to his own use, such goods, money, right in action, property or effects, or any part of them, or any part thereof, and before delivery of such article at the place, or to the person entitled to receive the same, he shall upon conviction be punished in the manner prescribed by law, for feloniously stealing property of the value of the article so taken, embezzled, converted or secreted

SEC 3. That if any person shall, in the night season, break open and enter any mansion, house, shop, store or any other house or building whatever, boat or other water craft in which any person shall reside name of the United States, to disperse and depart to their several homes or lawful employment, and if upon such proclamation, such persons shall not disperse and depart as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of such judges, justices of the peace and sheriffs, and all other ministerial officers respectively, to call upon all persons near, and if necessary throughout the county, to aid and assist in dispersing and taking into custody, all persons assembled as aforesaid, and military officers and others called on as aforesaid, and refusing to render immediate assistance, shall each upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

SEC. 7. That if any person shall forcibly obstruct any of the authorities aforesaid or if any three or more shall continue together after proclamation made as aforesaid, or attempted to be made and prevented by such rioters, or in case of no proclamation, any three or more persons being assembled as aforesaid, shall commit any unlawful act as aforesaid, every such offender, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the cell of the jail of the county not exceeding thirty days, and shall moreover find security for good behavior and to keep the peace for a time not exceeding one year

SEC 8. That if any of the persons so unlawfully assembled, shall or dwell, and shall commit or attempt to commit any personal violence or abuse, or shall be so armed with any dangerous weapon, as to indicate a violent intention, the person so offending, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the cell or dungeon of the jail of the county not exceeding thirty days, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall in the day time, unlawfully break open and enter any mansion, house, shop, store or other building, boat or other water craft, in which any person shall, or may dwell or reside, and shall commit or attempt to commit any personal abuse, he or she so offending, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the cell of the jail of the county not exceeding twenty days.

SEC. 5. That if three or more persons shall assemble together with intent to do any unlawful act, with force and violence, against the person or property of another, or to do any unlawful act against the peace, or being lawfully assembled, shall agree with each other, to any unlawful act as aforesaid, and shall make any movement or preparation therefor, the persons so offending, shall each on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned in the cell of the jail of the county not exceeding twenty days

SEC. 6. That whenever three or more persons shall be assembled as aforesaid, and proceed to commit any of the offences aforesaid, it shall be the duty of all judges, justices of the peace and sheriffs, constables and all ministerial officers, upon actual view, or as soon as may be on information, make proclamation in hearing of such offenders, in the be killed, maimed, or otherwise injured in consequence of resisting the judges or others in dispersing or apprehending, or in attempting to disperse and apprehend them, said judges, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and other ministerial officers, and others acting by their authority or the authority of either of them, shall be holden guiltless: *Provided*, Such killing, maiming or injury, shall take place in consequence of the use of necessary and proper means to disperse or apprehend any such persons so unlawful assembled.

SEC. 9. That if any person shall abuse any judge or justice of the peace, resist any sheriff, constable or other officer in the execution of his office, the person so offending, shall on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding twenty days, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC 10 That if any judge, justice of the peace, sheriff, coroner, constable, jailor or other officer of this Territory, either judicial or ministerial, shall knowingly ask, demand or receive any fee or reward, to execute and do his duty, other than is or shall be allowed by the laws of this Territory, every person so offending, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding twenty days, and be incapable of holding any office of profit or honor thereafter for the term of three years.

SEC. 11 That if any person shall, by false pretence or potences, obtain from any other person, any money, goods, merchandize or effects, whatsoever, with intent to cheat and defraud such person of the same, or shall fraudulently make and transfer any bond, bill, deed of sale, gifts, grants or conveyances, to defeat his creditors of their just demands, such person so offending, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding ten days

SEC 12 That if any person shall take upon himself to exercise or officiate in any office or place of authority in this Territory, without being legally authorised, or if any person, by color of his office, shall wilfully and corruptly oppress any person, under pretence of acting in his official capacity, the person so offending, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding ten days, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC 13 That if any judge, justice of the peace, clerk of any court, sheriff, coroner, constable, attorney or counselor at law, shall encourage, excite and stir up, any suit, quarrel, or controversy, between two or more persons, with intent to injure such person or persons, such judge, justice of the peace, clerk, sheriff, constable, attorney, or counselor at law, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and shall be answerable to the party in treble damages.

SEC. 14. That if any sheriff, coroner, constable, jailor, clerk, county recorder, county treasurer, or assessor, by color of or in execution of his office, shall designedly, wilfully, or corruptly injure, defraud, or oppress any person, or shall attempt to defraud, injure or oppress any person, such sheriff, coroner, constable, jailor, clerk, county recorder, county treasurer, or assessor, shall upon conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be answerable to the party injured, defrauded or oppressed, in treble damages

SEC 15 That if any person shall wilfully or maliciously cut down break, level, demolish, or otherwise damage any bridge, embankment, or mill-dam, or break and destroy the windows or doors of any dwelling house, or in anywise injure any house or houses, or shall set fire to, or burn or destroy or procure or cause to be burnt or destroyed, any barrack, cock, crib, rick, or stack of hay, corn, wheat, oats, barley, or other grain of any kind, or shall cut down, girdle or destroy any fruit tree or shade tree, or shall cut pull down, burn or destroy any gate, post, railing or fence or shall pull down, burn or destroy any pile of wood, boards or plank, or other lumber, or shall overturn any cart, wagon, or other carriage, or shall run them into sloughs, holes, or other places, or shall cut loose, or set at drift, any ferry flat, or boat, or other vessel, for mischief, or shall unlawfully, wantonly, wilfully or maliciously kill, wound, disfigure, or destroy any horse, mare, filly, colt ass, or gelding, or any bull, ox, steer, bullock, cow, heifer, or calf, or any sheep or lamb, or any hog, dog, or any other useful animal, being the property of another, every person so offending, on conviction shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, or both at the discretion of the court

SEC 16 That if any person shall maliciously alter, or wilfully alter, deface, break down, or destroy any monument, or tombstone, erected or set up to perpetuate the memory of any deceased person, every person so offending, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding thirty days, or both at the discretion of the court

SEC 17. That if any person shall wantonly dig or take up any corpse, or dead body, or shall aid, assist, or be in any way concerned, either in the attempt or in digging or taking up, or in carrying away such corpse or dead body, as aforesaid, without the knowledge and consent of the relatives or friends of the deceased, every person offending in any of the aforesaid instances, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days

SEC 18 That if any person shall wilfully and maliciously alter or deface any artificial ear-mark or brand, upon any horse, mare, foal, filly, mule, ass, sheep, goat or swine, cow, ox, steer, bull or heifer, property of another, every person so offending, shall on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars and be liable to the party in treble damages

SEC. 19 That if any person having been called upon by the sheriff or other ministerial officer, in any county in this Territory, to assist such sheriff or other officer in apprehending any person charged with, or convicted of any offence against any of the laws of this Territory, or in securing such offender when apprehended, or in conveying such offender to the jail of the county, shall refuse to render such assistance, every person so offending, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars

SEC. 20 That if any person shall knowingly send or deliver any letter or writing, with or without any name subscribed thereto, or signed with a fictitious name, containing wilful and malicious threats of injury of any kind whatever, or with intent, or for the purpose of extorting money or other valuable things from any person, every person so offending, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding twenty days, or both at the discretion of the court

SEC 21 That if any married woman shall hereafter desert her husband, live and cohabit with another man in a state of adultery, she shall upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding thirty days, and if any married man shall hereafter desert his wife and live and cohabit with any other woman in a state of adultery, or if any married man living with his wife shall keep any other woman and notoriously cohabit with her in a state of adultery, or if any unmarried man shall live and cohabit with a married woman in a state of adultery, every person so offending, shall on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding thirty days, at the discretion of the court

SEC 22 That if any unmarried persons shall live and cohabit together in a state of fornication, such persons so offending, shall each on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding ten days

SEC 23 That if any person shall write, print or publish, any false or malicious libel of or concerning another, or shall cause or procure any such libel to be written, printed or published, every person so offending, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and moreover be liable to the party injured

SEC. 24. That if any sheriff, coroner, jailor or other person whatsoever, having any offender in custody, charged with or convicted of any offence made punishable by the laws of this Territory, shall voluntarily suffer such person to escape or go at large, every sheriff, coroner, jailor or other person so offending, shall on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding twenty days, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 25. That if any person shall rescue by force, or set at liberty, any offender charged with, or convicted of any offence, by the laws of this Territory made punishable with imprisonment, from any jail or other place of confinement, or from the custody of any officer or other person charged with the safe keeping of such offender, every person so offending, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding sixty days.

SEC. 26. That if any person shall aid or assist any prisoner confined in any jail or other place of confinement, charged with, or convicted of any offence against the laws of this Territory, to make his, her or their escape from such jail or place of confinement, although no escape be actually made, every person so offending, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than five hundred dollars, not less than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding thirty days, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 27 That if any person shall attempt to corrupt or influence any juror or witness, either by promises, threats, letters, money or other undue means, either directly or indirectly, every person so offending, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding thirty days.

SEC 28 That if any juror or witness shall corruptly take and receive any money, goods, chattels or other reward, either directly or indirectly, in any action or suit instituted before any court having jurisdiction thereof, such juror or witness, so offending, shall on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding thirty days

SEC 29 That if any person legally called upon to give testimony before any court or other authority in this Territory authorised to administer an oath and affirmation, shall refuse to take an oath or affirmation, such court or authority may commit the person refusing to prison until he or she shall consent to take such oath or affirmation, and after the person committed to the prison as aforesaid, shall have taken the oath or affirmation required, the court or authority aforesaid may moreover punish such person for such refusal, by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

SEC 30. That if any person shall directly or indirectly, in any way or manner, give, promise, or contract to give any money or other valuable thing, with intent to obtain, procure or influence the opinion, judgment or decree of any judge or justice of the peace of this Territory, or arbitrator in any action, plea, suit, complaint, indictment, controversy, matter or cause depending, or which shall depend before him or them, or before any court in this Territory, every person so offending, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars

SEC. 31 That if any person by bribery, persuasion, or seduction, or any other arts or means whatever, attempt to prevail upon any ministerial officer or other person charged with the safe keeping of any person accused or convicted of any offence against the laws of this Territory, to permit such person to escape from the custody of such officer or other person, every person so offending, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not more than two hundred dollars nor less than twenty five dollars

SEC 32. That if any person shall wilfully and maliciously or carelessly set on fire, or cause to be set on fire any woods, prairies or other grounds whatever in this Territory, other than his own, or shall intentionally permit the fire to pass from his own prarie or woods, to the injury of any other person or persons, every person so offending, shall on conviction thereof, for every offence, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars and shall be liable to an action of the party injured for the damages which he, she or they, may have sustained in consequence of such fire

SEC 33 That if any person shall wilfully and maliciously cut down, saw or bark, or otherwise kill or destroy any fruit or other tree or trees, in any nursery, garden, orchard or yard, or any living ornamental tree or trees, either planted or preserved as such, being the property of another, every person so offending, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than five dollars, and the owner of the fruit or other tree or trees thus killed or destroyed, shall recover not less than double the value of the same from the person or persons killing or destroying said fruit or other tree or trees

SEC 34 That if any person shall wilfully and maliciously demolish any mile post, or alter, or in any manner deface the same, or any mile board, or any guide or finger board, at the forks of any public road, every person so offending, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding ten days at the discretion of the court

SEC 35 If any sheriff, jailor, or other person, having the care and custody of any jail, shall suffer the same to become foul or unclean, so that the health of any prisoner may be endangered, such sheriff jailor, or other person, shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars

SEC 36 If any person shall open, set on foot, carry on, promote, make or draw, publicly or privately, any lottery or scheme of chance of any kind or description, by whatever name, style or title the same may be denominated or known, or if any person shall by such ways and means expose or set to sale any house or houses, lands or real estate, or any goods or chattels, cash or written evidences of debt, or certificates of claims, or any thing or things of value whatever, or shall sell, vend, barter or dispose of any lottery ticket or tickets, order or orders, for any number of shares in any lottery or scheme of chance, or shall be in any wise concerned in any such lottery or scheme of chance, by acting as agent in this Territory, for or on behalf of any such lottery or scheme of chance to be drawn or paid either out or within this Territory, every person so offending, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court

SEC 37 If any butcher or other person shall knowingly sell or dispose of any unwholesome flesh of a deceased animal, or unwholesome provision, he, she or they so offending, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars

SEC 38 When any warrant legally issued by any justice of the peace in this Territory, in any criminal case, shall be delivered into the hand of any constable to serve the same immediately, and if such constable shall neglect or delay to serve any such warrant delivered to him as aforesaid, when in his power to serve the same, either alone or by calling upon assistance according to law, such constable shall, if the offence charged for which the warrant issued be punished with death or imprisonment in the penitentiary of this Territory, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days

SEC 39. That if any constable shall be guilty, as specified in the preceding section, of neglect or delay in serving any warrant when the offence charged, for which such warrant may issue, be an offence not punishable by death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC 40 That when any jail in this Territory shall not have a cell therein, then and in that case, when the court shall sentence any person or persons to imprisonment in the jail of any county, under the provisions of this act, the person or persons so sentenced, shall be confined in that part of the jail usually allotted to the confinement of criminals

SEC 41. That all prosecutions under the provisions of this act, shall be by indictment before the district court, in the county where the offence shall have been committed, except in cases otherwise provided for by law, and all persons imprisoned under the same, shall be imprisoned in the jail of the proper county, except when otherwise provided by law

PUNISHMENT BY IMPRISONMENT.

SEC 42 In all cases of imprisonment for offences under this act, it shall and may be lawful for the sheriff or keeper of every prison, to compel the prisoner to labor at some useful employment, within or without the prison, under such directions and regulations as may from time to time be given by the district courts within their respective counties, and if any such prisoners shall be ordered by the court aforesaid, to labor upon any public works without the prison, it shall be lawful and is made the duty of the sheriff or keeper of any such convicts, to secure them, without cruelty, by ball and chain or block, and also to have a sufficient guard to prevent their escape.

PUNISHMENT BY FINE.

SEC. 43 In all cases of conviction under this act, the party convicted shall remain in confinement until all the costs attending his prosecution are paid, and his sentence has been fully complied with.

PROPERTY OF OFFENDER BOUND

SEC 44. The property, real and personal, of every person charged under this act, shall be bound at least so far as will be sufficient to pay to the extent of his condemnation.

EXECUTION TO ISSUE FOR FINES.

SEC. 45. It shall be the duty of the clerk of each court at the end of each term, to issue an execution and deliver the same to the sheriff of the county where the court is held, commanding him to collect each and every fine imposed during the term as in case of execution on civil process, and it shall be the duty of the sheriff to make due return of all executions, and pay over all moneys so collected, without delay, into the county treasury of the proper county, unless otherwise directed by this act.

SEC. 46. That all fines and forfeitures inquired under this act, shall be paid into the county treasury where the crime was committed.

SEC. 47. That in all cases under the provisions of this act, where the prosecutor's name is endorsed and the bill found a true bill by the grand jury, the prosecutor or injured party may be admitted as a witness, and his credibility left to the jury.

JUST RECEIVED

PER bark Meldon, direct from New York, and for sale at the "BRICK STORE,"

40 doz chopping axes, 4 do broad do, 4 do carpenters' adzes, 10 do hatchets, 135 kegs nails, 4 doz steel squares, 50 cooking stoves, 10 doz shovel & tongs, 32 smiths' vises, 8 do bellows, 1 esk steel faced anvils, 1 do do do hammers, 51 bundles sheet iron, 10 kegs saleratus, 20 bales oakum, chest and door locks, braces & butts, files, chisels, gouges, augers, gimlets, hammers, coach wrenches, frying pans, 29 doz cradle scythes, 31 do grass scythes, 20 boxes scythe stones, 25 doz c s. hay forks, 86 bndls shovels & spades, 12 do grain scoops, 5 cases short link chain, 4 do. log chains, 140 prs trace do 4 doz spring balances, 4 platform scales, 10 casks sad irons, 10 boxes tacks, 50 kegs white lead, 12 boxes sarsaparilla, 4 doz hand saws, 8 cks wrought nails, hooks and staples, knives and forks, sand paper, glue, slates and pencils

GEO ABERNETHY & CO

Oregon city, may 2, 1850–16tf

JUST RECEIVED

PER bark "Louisiana," from San Francisco, the following goods

A large and general assortment of Ready made CLOTHING,

oil cloth carpeting, brussels do

FURNITURE—such as bureaus, tables, bedsteads, wash stands, chairs, &c,

woolen and turkeric shawls, superior cigars, tea, soap, nails, window glass, tobacco, knives and forks, silver plated & germ in silver tea & table spoons, tin'd, iron and bullied do do & assorted tinware, complete setts harness, setts iron axles, trunks, carpet bags, trace chains, pictures and picture frames, air tight cooking stoves, with pipe and furniture complete

All of which will be sold, together with the former stock of goods, upon the most favorable terms, by CROSBY & SMITH

Portland, april 15, 1850–16tf

Notice to Shipowners & Merchants

THE undersigned, having been appointed agent for the disposal of lumber manufactured at Oregon City, Clackamas and Milwaukie, seven miles from Oregon City, the present head navigation of the Willamette, and will be prepared at all times to contract for shipping, or sale by the cargo or retail, assorted lumber, square timber, shingles, &c, &c

He is also an agent for a line of regular packets between San Francisco, California, and the above port. Vessels will be loaded with great dispatch, and no cargo can be taken from the wharf above mentioned

LOT WHITCOMB

Milwaukie, January 8th, 1850

COMMISSION & ABOVE

THE UNDERSIGNED inform the public that they have commence in Oregon City, a general auction business. He intends to give his attention to the sale of goods and ship owners, who may have wares and merchandize to be sold or to be disposed of at auction.

WILLIAM [illegible]

Oregon City, May 16, 50-17-tf

REFERENCES—

Geo. Abernethy & Co, Oregon City,
J D & W C Holman, "
Campbell & Smith, "
Robt Caufield "
John McLaughlin "
Andrew Hood "
Lieut D M Frost, U S A,
Lot Whitcomb, Milwaukie, O T
His Excellency P H Burnett, California,
Hamm, Jennings & Co, Sacramento City
Messrs Samuel Hencken, San Francisco, Cal

NOTICE

WM K KILBORN, would invite the attention of the public to his LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which he has now on hand at the store next to Methodist Church in this city, where he would be happy to see his OLD FRIENDS, and all the new ones he can get He would also request all indebted to him by note or account to call and settle, as all demands not settled by June 1st, 1850, will be left in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Oregon city, April 16, 1850–16tf

NEW GOODS!

RECEIVED PER BARK ANN SMITH AND C. RAYMOND

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale their stock of Goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, TINWARE, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, FRUITS, &C, &C

BROOKS & BARLOW

Oregon City, March 21st, '50—tf

TOWN OF CINCINNATI

THIS town is situated on the west side of the Willamette, immediately below the mouth of the La Creole river, in Polk county The site commands a fine view of the La Creole valley, is well supplied with excellent water from several large springs, timber and rock of excellent quality are plenty in the vicinity, and it has for a back country, as rich and flourishing a section as any in the Willamette valley Those wishing to locate in the upper country would do well to call and examine the site Apply to Joshua or A. G. Shaw, or to the proprietor

WILLIAM DURAD

Cincinnati, May 30-19-7t

TOWN OF MILTON

IS situated on the lower branch of the Wallamette river, just above its junction with the Columbia. The advantages of its location speak for themselves All we ask is, for our friends to call and see the place

For particulars apply to CROSBY & SMITH, Portland and Milton

may16-17-tf

TUALATIN PLAINS.

TO all whom it may concern, the subscriber has always on hand a full assortment of GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS, which will be disposed of at wholesale and retail sales to suit customers

Having effected arrangements for goods direct from California and the States, I offer great inducements to farmers and country store keepers

By prompt attention to the wants of the community, he hopes to merit a continuance of favors

☞Town lots for sale

ABRAHAM SULGER

Hillsborough, May 16, 1850–17-ly

THE OREGON SPECTATOR:
A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL,
Devoted to the Moral, Social and Literary interests of the PEOPLE OF OREGON

BORT MOORE, OF LINN CITY, PROPRIETOR

TERMS
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
One copy, per annum $5 00
" for six months 3 00

☞ Letters on business must be post paid

BUSINESS CARDS.

F ARGENTI & CO,
BANKERS, draw on
BROWN, BROTHERS & Co, New York
SAMUEL NICHOLSON & Co, New Orleans,
BROWN, SHIPLER & Co, Liverpool, payable in London.
OFFICE—Upper corner of Clay street and Portsmouth square, San Francisco, California.
aug 8-23-tf

JNO H. COUCH BENJ. STARK
COUCH & CO
BANKERS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS,
PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY
EXCHANGE on New York in sums to suit purchasers, and bills on F. Argenti & Co, San Francisco for sale
October 4, 1849

BENJ STARK, JNO H. COUCH
STARK & CO
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
REFER TO—Wm S Wetmore, esq, New York
Messrs Wetmore & Cryder, "
" Taylor & Merrill, "
" Wetmore & Co Canton
Oct. 4, 1849

JNO G SHERMAN, BENJAMIN STARK,
SHERMAN & STARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW YORK CITY
29, South Street
Oct 4, 1848

NATHANIEL CROSBY, JR THOMAS H SMITH
CROSBY & SMITH,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MILTON, OREGON

THOS J HOBBS & CO,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FRONT ST, PORTLAND, OREGON
THOS. J HOBBS, Portland
JAMES YEATS, JR, } San Francisco
JAMES SMILEY, }
aug22-24tf

W. W CHAPMAN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
PORTLAND OREGON.
Portland, March 7, 1850—tf

GABRIEL WINTER B G LATIMER
WINTER & LATIMER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Montgomery, between Clay & Washington streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
June 27, 1850—20tf

LAW NOTICE
J QUINN THORNTON,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Office on the east side of Main street, opposite the Brick Store.
Oregon City, Oct. 4, 1849

A A SKINNER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Office on West side of Water Street,
OREGON CITY
Oct. 18, 1849

GEORGE GIBBS,
COUNSELOR AT LAW,
SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL AGENT,
Custom House Buildings,
ASTORIA,
WILL attend to all business confided to him in the preparation of legal papers, the loading and discharge of vessels, receiving consignments for sales or storage, &c
January 10, 1850—tf

W T MATLOCK,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Office on Main street, opposite the Main Street House,
Oregon City, Feb 21, '50—tf

ABRAHAM SULGER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & AGENT
PORTLAND, OREGON
REFERENCES
Gen RILEY, U S A, California
Gen P F SMITH, " Oregon
DAVID S BROWN & Co Philadelphia.
P. H TITUS, New York
ENDICOTT & GREENE, San Francisco
January 24, 1850—tf

GEO ABERNETHY & CO
MERCHANTS,
ORFGON CITY, ORLGON TERRITORY
GEO ABERNETHY, HIRAM CLARK,
JAS R ROBB
March 21st, 1850—tf

FROST & CO,
WHOLESALE, RETAIL & COMMISSIONMERCHANTS,
Astoria, O T
JAMES FROST, }
JOHN GREEN, } San Francisco
HERMAN LEONARD, }
WILL receive and execute all orders of country merchants for the purchase and supply of goods, the sale of produce, forwarding and general agency and commission business
aug8-23-tf

THOMAS V. SMITH,
MACHINIST AND ENGINEER,
ASTORIA, O. T,
IS prepared to execute all orders for the construction and repair of machinery Blacksmith work in general, and turning in iron on reasonable terms
aug8-23tf

ROBERT CAUFIELD,
MERCHANT and general dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and Produce, on
Main Street, near the bridge
Oct. 4, 1849

OREGON SPECTATOR.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way,"

Vol. 4. Oregon City, (O. T.,) Thursday, August 29, 1850. No. 25.

ADVERTISING
One square (12 lines or less) two insertions each ... $2 00
For every additional insertion ... 1 00
Yearly advertising, per square ... 25 00
The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin, otherwise they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH
AT THIS OFFICE.
OFFICE IN THE REAR OF THE BRICK STORE.

Education of the Young.

BY E. A. CHASE.

No profession is so little understood, and so much undervalued as that of teaching. Its trials and perplexities, its duties and responsibilities, are realized only by those who know them by experience No one of ordinary intelligence will deny that the education of the young is a most important trust When we take into consideration the susceptible mind of the child, and remember that on the fair page before us are to be written words whose echoes shall be like those of angel-tones, or which shall give back only the the shriek of crime and the wail of woe, we may well tremble at the responsibility of those whose office it is to write on the living tablet of the soul

Such being the case, it becomes us earnestly and seriously to inquire how this most important duty is to be performed — For the first year of its existence, the mind is wonderfully impressible, and it is a fact worthy of consideration, that the aged recall with vividness the incidents of their early life, while the events of manhood, and even recent occurrences, are scarcely recollected And as time is the most precious of our gifts, we are surely criminal if, by our ignorance or neglect, we allow years of the child's existence to be wasted in idleness, or in ill-directed efforts In my opinion, the present system of instruction, as practiced in our schools, is not only lamentably *deficient*, but radically wrong

Collected together are minds of various grades, and different degrees of development, surrounded by circumstances over which the teacher can have no control, and these minds are to be guided and expanded under all the counter influences which may chance to exist And this difficulty will continue so long as the present system of things remains, and mothers send their children away to be taught instead of teaching them at home

At four or five the child is subjected to the confinement of the school-room during the very hours in which he should be exercising his perceptive faculties, or, in other words, learning to see Many intelligent teachers perceive and deplore this evil, but the system of school requires that these little things should be subjected to the discipline of the older ones, even at the violation of nature

Years are thus trifled away in the unmeaning monotony of learning to read and spell, a lethargic slumber seems to seize upon the faculties, and the child who has attended school from four to fifteen years of age is not so well educated as the one who, other things being equal, has attended from eight to fifteen, and whose time from four to eight has been spent in gaining ideas, and in physical development

There is much truth in the homely saying, "One extreme follows another," and it is well illustrated in the modern system of education When the popular mind rose superior to the power which had so long kept it in ignorance, it felt the necessity of education, and in its unwonted revulsion of feeling, ample provision was made for the instruction of the young, and it has prepared, even to a surfeit, a banquet for the youthful mind The bustling, lightning spirit which characterises the present age has by no means left education untouched The press teems with school books, each of which is, or claims to be, infinitely superior to all which preceded it, and while the various and conflicting views of different authors are presented, like the shifting scenes of a panorama, before the youthful mind, it is no wonder the impression is faint and transient as the fitful gleamings of the north

There is too much hurry in our instruction, too much crowding together of facts, and too little drawing upon the resources of the child Soulless incidents and prosy histories are impressed upon the memory, while the living, breathing things of nature are suffered to pass by unregarded.

These are some of the errors in mental instruction, but there are even more in physical education Ignorance or incapacity on the part of the teacher, but to the honor of the profession be it said, wilful neglect as well as ignorance on that of the public, much more often render the schoolroom the place where many a disease is induced or developed, which in after years steals like mildew over the frame and destroys for ever its beauty and its strength

But as it is of little use to detect errors without pointing out the means of correction, we will endeavor at least, if we cannot reform the evils of the present day, to ameliorate them as much as possible, by suggesting those means which experience and observation seem to render most expedient.

"As I was going," said an Irishman, "over Westminster bridge, the other day, I met Pat Hewins, 'Hewins,' says I, 'how are you?' 'Pretty well, I thank you, Donley,' says he says I, 'That's not my name.' 'Faith no more is my name Hewins,' says he. So we looked at each other, and faith it turned out to be neither of us."

The Philosophy of Approbativeness, and the benefits of Praise, and evils of Reproach.

Former volumes of the Journal have analyzed all the faculties. In this we propose to give the RATIONALE of one faculty in each number, and apply its philosophy, practically, to the every-day affairs of life In our January number we pursued this course, in part, with Alimentiveness, and *select for this number*, APPROBATIVLNESS.

This faculty is adapted to the PRAISEWORTHINESS, or meritoriousness of actions upon which it bestows its commendations Some things are inherently reputable, while others are constitutionally shameful, and to this honorableness and disgracefulness of things is Approbativeness adapted, and adapts man

Like all the other faculties, it takes a double mode of action—the one its normal, or forward action, the other its abnormal, or reversed, or backward action Its natural action is both pleasurable in itself and a most potent tonic to all the other faculties, while its reversed action is proportionally painful and deadening to them all Most readers have, doubtless, seen a lithographic print entitled "Persuasion better than force," representing two mules rode by two boys, the one swinging his cap and shouting lustily, and going at full speed, while the other boy is plying his whip with his *utmost force*, aided by a man behind, pushing with all his might, while the obstinate beast is going backward instead of forward—a fine pictorial illustration of the constitutional influence of praise, and blame or punishment, upon human nature and conduct It is not possible to administer either—for punishment is but the highest *manifestation* of disapproval or censure—without stunning Approbativeness, and thereby all the other faculties

So look at this point more in detail L. N Fowler tells the following anecdote of a soldier who (a most honorable, aspiring and promising young man), when intoxicated, had committed some trifling misdemeanor, the punishment for which was whipping He apologized handsomely for the offence, and pledged all the sacredness of his honor for his future good conduct, in hopes that his offence might be overlooked, but no, he must be flogged. He then began to plead thus "I have always been faithful and obedient, I have heretofore, kept my honor unfarnished, and if pardoned this once, will swear by all that is sacred, to do so hereafter About the mere PAIN of the lash I care nothing, but only for the DISGRACE — I had hoped for promotion, and have been promised it, but this will ruin me and all my prospects I had rather be shot, and done with it, than thus disgraced Oh! do forgive me this once, and if I offend again, punish me for both, but try me once more" But no, he must be flogged When the first blow was struck, he exclaimed, "There, it is done I am forever disgraced Whip away you heathen, all you like Hereafter I will no more try to be good, but will be just as bad as possible, and escape punishment. Do your worst and I will do mine" And he was true to his pledge, became, instead of a most excellent soldier, a most refractory one, and made others, as well as himself, as bad as he could Nor is it possible to punish, or even rebuke—for both are only different degrees of the same thing, and most effectually mortify Approbativeness—without proportionally producing exactly the same influence on every human being

To apply this law to children Just as long as that bright lad feels that he stands high in your estimation, so long he will do his very best to rise higher, and still higher; but when he feels that he has lost caste in your estimation, he cares little whether he pleases or displeases, and the more he is rebuked for being bad, the worse he becomes Blame kills ambition, and thus nullifies effort

And men are but full grown boys, in this respect Let a workman see that he has the full confidence and commendation of his employer, and this fact will nerve him to do his utmost to still further deserve its continuance, but if he is once disgraced, he does not care to try to do well If he is blamed for doing bad, he *does still worse*. If blamed when he tried to do well, he becomes indignant, harbors revenge, and loses all interest in and for his employer, if he does not actually watch opportunities to injure him If he does well, he deserves and is justly entitled to approval, if he does ill, do not rebuke him, but tell him how much you shall esteem him if he will do thus and so, and and if he can be made to do well, this is the way to do it.

But woman furnishes the very best illustration of the workings of approbativeness, because it is so large in her head and of course the best example of the idea of this article, namely, that to mortify approbativeness is always and unqualifiedly injurious. Let any husband, be his wife good or bad, watch the respective influences of both praise and blame upon the temper and conduct of his wife, and he will see it to be absolutely and universally true that every time he praises her he makes her better, whereas every time he blames her, he inevitably makes her worse. Be a woman ever so loving, lovely, amiable, self-sacrificing, or good, a few years of fault-finding will soon sour her temper, blight her loveliness, completely unstring and discourage, and finally spoil her every way, so that she desires to die, and will not try to do right And oh! how many women—happy, lovely, willing, and everything good when married, are to day most miserable, hating, hateful, and every way bad—rendered so solely by fault-finding, captious husbands! He who finds fault with his wife, be she ever so bad, understands next to nothing about either human nature in general, or female nature in particular, for it is the very way to make bad worse, and even good bad —[Phrenological Journal.

THE MILKY WAY —If we observe the heavens during a clear night, we discover a pale, irregular light, and a number of stars, whose mingled rays form the luminous tract which is called the Milky Way These stars are at too great a distance to be perceived by the naked eye, and amongst those which are visible with a telescope, there are spaces apparently filled with others in immense numbers, though not distinctly perceptible through a telescope —Though the number already discovered is prodigious, if we could make our observations from another side of the globe, nearer to the Antarctic pole, we should be able to make still more discoveries, and see a number of stars which have never appeared upon our hemisphere, and yet we should not even then be able to discover the half or the thousandth part, of those radiant bodies which shine in the immense firmament of heaven

All the stars which we perceive in the Milky Way appear no more than so many luminous points, though each one may be much larger than the whole terraqueous globe If we use instruments of the utmost power, they never appear larger than when seen by the naked eye Were an inhabitant of this earth to ascend into the air one hundred and sixty millions of *miles, the fixed stars would* still appear no larger than luminous specks Incredible as this assertion may appear, it is not a chimerical idea, but a fact which is effectively proved, for about the 10th of December we are more than one hundred and sixty millions of miles nearer the northern part of the heavens than we are on the 10th of June, and yet we never perceive any increase of magnitude in the stars

The Milky Way, though little compared with the rest of the heavens, is amply sufficient to manifest the grandeur of the Supreme Being,—and each one of the stars we there discover, display the wisdom and goodness of the Almighty And what are these stars in comparison of the immense number of worlds revolving in the firmament of heaven? Reason herself is confounded in the contemplation and lost in admiration, we can only wonder and adore

Often, then, as we behold the starry sky, let us raise our souls to Thee, oh, adorable Creator! and confess, with shame, how seldom we have thought of Thee, how little we have reverenced Thy grandeur, or praised Thy majesty! Pardon our insensibility, and forgive our ingratitude, oh, God! Loose these souls bound by earthly ties, and raise them to Thyself, oh, Creator of heaven and earth! Suffer us to humble ourselves at Thy feet, deeply convinced of our littleness and unworthiness! Then may we be comforted in our contrition with the glorious hope, that our redeemed souls will hereafter soar beyond the region of the stars, in endless felicity!

PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED STATES.—The London Examiner, discoursing upon this subject, has the following

"The prosperity is attractive, and it is the boast of some of the journals, that while the members of Congress are daily threatening a dissolution of the Union, neighboring States and countries are anxious to be admitted members of it Canada talks of annexation, California is pressing for admission, Cuba is ready to join it, and is only withheld by the power of Spain, and the modesty and integrity of the United States in refusing to accede to its wishes, and to grant some assistance to accomplish them Mexico has laid aside, it is said, its hostile feelings, and its people are looking forward earnestly and anxiously to incorporation.—Central America, too, is soliciting a closer connexion, and hoping for the time to come when it shall form a part of the great republic that is to stretch over the whole continent. Events are advancing rapidly, though the Congress may stand still.—Society will not wait for its leave to live, and thrive, and grow, and will, in some way or other, settle the slavery question; perhaps before Congress has done talking about it. In America it is seen more clearly than in Europe, that society moves faster than legislation, and does not depend on that to regulate its future existence. Thus, while members of Congress are threatening dismemberment, there is gathering round the States as a nucleus other States ready to adhere to it and increase it on every side. It is swelling, too, by immigration from every quarter, and exhibiting the extraordinary spectacle of men of nearly every lineage of the earth being harmoniously absorbed in the great Anglo-Saxon family, and becoming one with it.—The reverse of the phenomenon that occurred on the plains of Babel seems there in progress, and many, if not branches of all the various nations of the earth, are uniting to use one tongue and live under one law."

PROGRESS OF MINNESOTA.—The Minnesota Pioneer says that the flood of immigration has at last burst through the barriers of Lake Pepin, and St Paul is crowded with hundreds of strangers, old and young, western and eastern, of much and of little experience in frontier life. The present population of St. Paul is about one thousand, nearly all of whom landed there during the past year, strangers in a strange place The Pioneer makes many excellent suggestions to the citizens of St Paul, touching the reception of the strangers It advises their cordial reception, their comfortable lodgement, efforts to procure for them immediate employment, saving them from extortion, and selling to them lots at cheap rates A meeting of the citizens is proposed to look after all these matters.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER —An account was given in many of our newspapers, a few weeks since, of a gas, said to be recently invented in England, and to be wonderfully efficient in extinguishing fires A more recent account, which we find in our exchange papers, (but without a reliable credit,) says that this agent proves, on further trial, to be a very valuable affair, and that the machine which emits this gas costs only $35, is easily drawn by two men, and instantly check any fire with which it is brought in contact The inventor, it will be remembered, first tried it in public upon a building in which was a large quantity of combustible stuff that had been saturated with turpentine. The flames raged all over the building, but in a very few minutes the gas had quenched every particle of fire The new engine is called Phillips' Fire Annihilator

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AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY —The thirty-sixth annual meeting of this Society was held at Buffalo, week before last —The number of missions under the charge of the union is 17, of stations and out-stations 329; missionaries 56—of whom 52 are preachers, of female assistant missionaries 57, with 214 natives, preachers, and other assistants, whole number of laborers, 320 The number of churches is 151, with 12,290 members, and of schools 102, with 2,648 pupils, the number of additions to the churches, on profession of faith, more than 1,236

One report stated that it is nearly 20 years since the Karen mission was established, and that the progress of the gospel has been a perfect triumph The reaper has quickly followed the sower, and gathered a rich harvest There are eighty-five christian churches among the Karens—more than 12,000 converts, 7000 of whom have received baptism

The receipts of the year ending march 31st, 1850, have been $104,837 20, and the expenditures $101,447 23

PROGRESS OF THE WEST —We find in the Wheeling Argus some valuable information with regard to the settlement and progress of the West. The article states

In 1797 Wheeling had a few houses, and Steubenville was first laid out

In 1810 Pittsburgh had a population of about 400 souls.

In 1801 Ohio had only 302 white male inhabitants

In 1850 Wheeling *has* a population of 20,000!!

In 1850 Pittsburgh *has* a population of 50,000!!

In 1850 Ohio *has* a population of 2,000,000!!!

In addition to the above, we would state.

On the 6th of September, 1778, a "Notice" was published in Bradford's paper, printed at Lexington, Ky, called the "Kentucky Gazette," announcing that the subscribers (Mathis Denman, Robert Patterson and John Filson had "determined to lay off a town" on "a tract of land opposite the mouth of the Licking river, on the north-west side of the Ohio"

Upon that "tract of land" now stands the city, of Cincinnati, containing a population of 100,000 souls, the largest city in the great south-west!

Again

In 1780, the legislature of Virginia passed "an act for establishing the town of Louisville."—"John Todd, jr., Stephen Trigg, George Slaughter, John Floyd, William Pope, George Meriwether, Andrew Haynes and James Sullivan, gentlemen," were the trustees to lay off the town on a tract of one thousand acres of land, which had been granted to John Connolly by the British government Each purchaser was to build on his own lot "a dwelling house, sixteen feet by twenty, at least, with a brick or stone chimney, to be finished within two years from the day of sale"

In December, 1780, there were only thirty people in Louisville!! Now, in 1850, our population may be safely put down at 60,000 souls.

In 1789, Mr. Kaye built the *first brick house*, on the square where the court-house now stands —[Louisville Journal of Commerce.

DUNNING PORTUGAL.—We notice a statement that our government has demanded the payment of certain debts owing by Portugal, and *threatened to withdraw* our Minister unless the amount claimed is soon paid It is also surmised that in the event of Portugal proving refractory, the United States will imitate the example recently set by Great Britain in several similar cases. We hope not. To resort to warlike measures to force the payment of debts from a weak nation like Portugal, would not only be unworthy of a great republic like the United States, but prove that our professions of christianity were a mere sham. What! *kill* your creditors if they will not discharge their debts! Granting that the shedding of blood is justifiable in certain cases, no one can prove that this is one of those cases We protest against it, in the name of enlightened republicanism and of christianity War for liberty, for conscience, for home and altar, we can understand, but for money! God forbid!

A SLANDER ANSWERED —Carlyle, in speaking of America, asks, "What great human soul, what great thought, what great noble thing that one could worship or loyalty admire, has yet been produced there?"—"What great human soul?" WASHINGTON —"What great thought?" LIBERTY "What great noble thing?" A home for the homeless. Bread for the starving. Protection for the oppressed. We do not know that these are things which *sycophants* could worship, or loyalty admire, but the fame of the first, the sacredness of the second, and the *uncircumscribed extent of the third* are what *freemen* admire, and intend to defend —[Parlor Journal

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FROM PANAMA —It is estimated that there are 3000 Americans at Panama—a greater number probably than at any other time. The British steamship New Grenada had arrived from the South Pacific coast with $650,000 in gold and silver bullion. Dates from Valparaiso to the 4th of April announce the arrival of Bailie Peyton, American Minister to Chili, who was well received The amount exported from the mines in the north provinces of Attacama, Chili, reaches four millions Political affairs were quiet. Bolivia was in a more settled condition.

RAILWAY THROUGH THE ALPS. — M. Maus, the Sardinian engineer, has published his report on the gigantic operation of boring through the Alps, in constructing the railway from Chamberry to Turin The tunnel will be finished in five years, and the expense, including the laying down of a double line of rails, will, according to his estimate, amount to 13,000,000 francs. The French engineers calculated the cost of boring the Saint Frenee mountain at 24,000,000 francs

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FULL MISSION TO CHINA —A despatch from Washington, dated 25th April, says —"Mr Clayton has laid a recommendation before the Senate to day, recommending a full mission to China—a Consul to to Singapore, and a Commercial Agent to Japan, and other Oriental nations, to make treaties. He presented documents showing the value and magnitude of the Asiatic trade, and the importance of diverting it to San Francisco and the United States, in exchange for our produce."

☞ John Randolph said, in his place in Congress, "That on board the man-of-war that carried him out Embassador to Russia, he had witnessed more flogging than had taken place on his own plantation of five hundred slaves in ten years!"

YELLOW FEVER AT RIO JANEIRO —The Evening Post contains a letter from Rio, dated April 4, stating that the official report gives the number of deaths from yellow fever, *since the disease first broke out* at fourteen thousand The crews of several American and European vessels, stopping at port on their way to California had suffered greatly Some vessels lost every soul on board. At the date of the letter the deaths on shore and in the harbor were estimated at three hundred daily. Maj. T. S Morgan, U S. Secretary of Legation, had died of the fever.

A HIBERNIAN HINT —A kind-hearted native of the Emerald Isle lately went to consult the printer of a newspaper in a neighboring county, respecting his runaway apprentice. The printer proposed to advertise him in the usual form, with a suitable reward. This did not meet Patrick's idea; "he did not wish to advertise him, only just to give him a hint." After various attempts at framing a suitable notice, the following was suggested by himself as all-sufficient, namely:

"Patrick Flaherty would inform his apprentice, Timothy Dougherty, that he does not wish to expose him, but give him the hint to return to his master and serve out his indenture like a good boy, *or he will be advertised in the newspapers.*"

THE SPECTATOR.

OREGON CITY:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1850.

WILSON BLAIN, EDITOR.

Financial Affairs.

The wise and prudent will be disposed to reflect on the present and inquire as to the future of our pecuniary condition.—We have for some two years past enjoyed a superabundance of money; and every branch of trade has felt its influence. But we should timously inquire whether those agencies are at work which will insure the continuance of this abundance. A merely temporary flush in business is not a safe guarantee of well established and permanent prosperity. It may be the fever, the cooling of which will leave the system in entire prostration, and a careful regard for the future should prompt us to fortify the system against that prostration.

The money which has purchased for us our present degree of prosperity has been secured to us to a limited extent by the exportation of the products of our Territory. Flour commanded good prices and was shipped in considerable quantities until the California market was supplied from the States and the price reduced. The lumbering business, however, was the principal of our domestic instrumentalities, not only in bringing in a large amount of money, but also of distributing that money among the people. Aside however from these two sources of wealth, the great bulk of the funds in circulation has been produced by our laborious citizens on the mines.

But are these means efficiently at work in replenishing the wasting resources of the Territory? We have, it is true, favorable reports from many parts of the Territory in regard to the quantity and excellent condition of the wheat crop of this season. But with reference to the lumber trade, there is nothing being done; and our people are generally home from the mines, so that but little will be realized from either of these sources. It is believed that gold to a limited extent, will yet be brought in by emigrants from California, yet a sufficient quantity cannot be reasonably expected from this source to meet the constant drain on our resources.

It may be all true that trade is active, the money market easy, and internal improvement progressing at the present time but the question must still press itself on the thoughtful mind, is there any systematic, or reliable source of income from which we are to hope to preserve the balance of trade, and prevent the Territory from being wholly drained of its funds?—This is a question the citizens of Oregon should seriously consider, not merely as a matter of of public interest, but of personal prosperity. Should money become scarce, what would be the result to every citizen? Would not all be most seriously cramped? We have no disposition to be an alarmist in this or any other matter, but we are free to confess that we are of the opinion that unless means are adopted and vigorously prosecuted to draw out our resources, and increase the amount of our exports, money must become scarce and trade dull.

Now is the most appropriate time to commence laying the foundation of future prosperity broad and deep. There is little doubt but that a donation of land will be made to every occupant of the public domain, and there is just as little doubt that an actual residence of some four or five years will be required as one of the conditions of said donation. The interest of the individuals as well as the public good, suggest the propriety of every man's making this four years residence produce its own reward, by the improvement of the land and the production of those abundant and various crops of which the soil is so eminently capable. And as the season is now approaching for putting in large crops of wheat, we hope all will take hold of the work, and secure to Oregon a bright career of prosperity. It may be relied on as an axiom in political economy, that where the mass of the people are *producers* there will be wealth and prosperity; whereas if the majority are *consumers* and *not producers*, the tendency will inevitably be to poverty and ruin.—Our conclusion, from these hasty reflections, is that we need only a *working* population to secure to us an enviable elevation in point of wealth and prosperity.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church for Oregon and California, will meet in the Methodist church in this city, on next Wednesday, Sept. 4th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Public worship may be expected every [illegible] during conference week commencing at early candle lighting.

CITY ORDINANCES.—The ordinances of our city council have been published and are to take effect from and after to-morrow. We can not let this opportunity pass without noticing these municipal regulations by which we are to be governed, and of commending them warmly to the approbation of every citizen. These ordinances are an honor to the city, and give evidence of the wisdom of the choice made by our citizens in the selection of city officers. And if they are properly enforced it will make a very great improvement in the peace and quiet of our city.

MAIL DELINQUENCIES.—Our subscribers in almost every part of the Territory still complain of the non-arrival of their papers. This is as much a matter of regret to us, as it can be to them. But we have faithfully committed the paper to the care of the post office, at the earliest possible period after publication, supposing, of course, it would in due time reach its destination. Our mail system is not yet in full operation, and these irregularities may occur without any fault being attached to any one. As the mail system is perfected, as it will be in time, these irregularities will cease. In the mean time every care will be taken to have the paper reach its destination.

THAT SPEECH.—We, last week, expressed our disbelief of the report, that there was a speech of Mr. Thurston's in town. We founded our assertion on the improbability—if not the absolute impossibility, of the existence of such a speech. On the next day after our publication, our ignorance on the subject was dispelled by seeing the very document itself publicly exhibited about town. It turns out to be a *letter* which Mr Thurston addressed to the members of congress and had printed for his own private convenience. His object in the letter was to urge members of congress to make a liberal disposition of the lands of this Territory, not only to the people now resident in it, but also so as to induce immigration. He also favors that clause of the bill which reserves the Oregon city claim for the endowment of a college. In regard to this part of the letter this is neither the time nor the place for us to say any thing.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.—We wish to call attention to the proposals of the Postal Agent for letting contracts for carrying the mail in this territory. It is of vital importance that the mail service on [illegible] Territory should be permanently established. Those routes which are numbered, are established by act of congress and must be let to the lowest responsible bidder, cost what it may. The others are proposed by the Agent as a matter of accommodation to such locations as are not on the regular routes; and these contracts will be let only where the agent thinks it prudent. It is greatly desirable that the permanent routes at least should be put under contract and our postal affairs begin to assume more regularity and permanence.

☞ Mr Jacob L Halter is hereby informed that by calling at the post office in Oregon city, he will find a letter from his father.

☞ FOUND, near this place, a memoranda book, in a pocket of which was found a slip of paper on which was written the name of 'Edward S Leavitt, Guilford village, N H.' The book may be found in this office.

The Geographical society of London have honored Col Fremont by voting him a gold medal, for having made the most valuable geographical discoveries during the past year.

Hon John S Richardson, the President of the Law Court of Appeals, and the oldest member of the State Judiciary, died in Charleston, S C, on the 8th of May.

Dr. J A Johnson, of New Orleans, has invented a "fire-proof rope." The editors of the Crescent pronounce it one of the greatest inventions of the age.

The doctrine of the French socialists is truly expressed in the following quotation: "No one has a right to superfluity while any one is in want of necessaries."

The Pennsylvania Legislature have recently created fifteen new banks, and granted, about half a dozen divorces. Money and love rule the world.

Dinah, an old negress, died at Norfolk a few days ago, at the age of 128 years. She was a servant in a family residing at the great bridge, when the memorable battle was fought there in 1875, between Col. Woodford's Virginia troops and the British grenadiers under Capt. Fordyce, and was at that time a grandmother, a fact which attests her age. She was blind for a number of years, but recovered her sight when past her hundredth year, so that she could see to thread a cambric needle; and having lost all her teeth, she cut an entire new set about the same time. She was remarkably sprightly and industrious to the last.

Elder Fisher's School.

MR EDITOR

I was privileged on Friday last, of attending the examination of the students of Elder Fisher's school, in this city. The school seems to be in a very good state. The students all appeared happy in their studies, and showed that the teacher has not lived, or labored in vain.

The examination in Arithmetic and Grammar, was thorough and satisfactory. I was not in to hear the school examined in reading, all I witnessed was much to the credit of the teacher and the taught. A very marked improvement in Declamation was perceptible. As some of the little orators were speaking, I could but believe, there were minds that would rise at no very distant day, to great eminence, both in Church and State. The moral tone of feeling expressed in the compositions, and pieces, spoke well for the teachers and scholars.

I confidently hope the day will soon dawn upon us when the common school system, will go into successful operation all over this land.

J H WILBUR.

Oregon city, Aug 27, 1850.

UNROLLING A MUMMY.—The unrolling of a mummy brought to this country from Egypt, was commenced on Monday last at Boston, in the presence of numerous scientific and intelligent spectators. All that was done on that day was to extricate the mummy from the coffin, which was done with perfect success after about one hour's labor. The coffin was composed of thin alternate layers of sycamore wood and cloth, glued together by an adhesive bituminous substance resembling pitch. To-day (the 5th) the mummy is to be unrolled, which will be the most interesting of all the operations connected with this singular *development*. The mummy is said to be, or to have been—the present being the proper tense, we suppose—a lady of high rank, of the blood of Sesostris for anything we know to the contrary, and to have been in the state she now is, cased in cloth and bitumen, for the last three thousand years! Is this credible? The *savans* say it is so, which they would not say, we suppose, unless upon sufficient grounds.

This is the first mummy ever unrolled in this country, we believe, and but few have been anywhere. To us it seems a little like sacrilige, (but this is ideal,) thus to invade the sanctity of the coffin that has so long and so faithfully retained its tenant. Three thousand years! What changes have taken place in that time! Empires have been founded, and have fallen and been forgotten, and a fragile human form is revealed to us as perfect as it was probably but an hour after its death! This is truly wonderful.

[illegible] CONVENTION [illegible] FRANCISCO.—[illegible] at 6 o'clock [illegible] of the previous meeting—Rev [illegible]

Col Stevenson, from the Committee on Business, reported resolutions for the organization of the Convention.

On the reception of the credentials of delegates, some discussion ensued on the point of evidence of election. With reference to the clergy, it was resolved that letters of ordination, and proof that they have exercised the functions of the ministry in California, be deemed sufficient to entitle them to seats. Under this rule, all the clergymen present, six in number, were declared members of the Convention.

A committee of five having been appointed to nominate permanent officers of the convention, they retired and subsequently reported the following names — For President, Rev. Dr. Fitch, Secretary, James Burgoyne, esq; Treasurer, C V Gillespie, esq. These gentlemen were unanimously elected and on motion, Mr Judah was appointed Assistant Secretary.

A committee, consisting of Rev Messrs. Vermeer, Morehouse, and Mines, of the clergy, and Messrs Turner, Gillespie, and Perrin, of the laity, was appointed to draft a constitution and canons for the government of a diocese.

Messrs. Hubbard, Roberts and Judah, were appointed a committee on rules of order, and then the convention adjourned to this evening at 6 o'clock.—[Alta Cal July 26th.

DROUGHT.—On this subject, we lately read in an agricultural journal the following wise remarks, which we transfer to our columns for the benefit of such of our agricultural readers as may possess land subject to drought. The use of stone and rock upon sandy land is not appreciated by farmers. Stones in dry weather protect land from drought by condensing the atmosphere upon their surface, in consequence of being of a lower temperature. Rocky, mountainous lands never suffer from drought, and stony lands suffer less from drought than lands free from stone, the difference will plainly be seen by the increase. Clay is very useful on sandy land; it retains the moisture,—and sand on clayey land adds to its warmth and fertility. Farmers would be great gainers in the increase of the products of their lands, by carting clay upon sandy land, and ploughing it in, *vice versa*.—Salt, mixed with clay, and thrown upon dry soil, attracts moisture, and will be found to a certain extent very useful.—In many sections of the United States dry lands are found with swamps and bog meadows interspersed, these swamps and meadows have been accumulating the wash of these lands for ages, retaining it in a cold wet state. If this is taken out, dried and mixed with clay, salt and lime, in suitable proportions, and thrown upon the surrounding dry land, it will be found a most useful and valuable manure.

AGES OF PROMINENT POLITICIANS.—Henry Clay is now in his 74th year, Daniel Webster is in his 69th year, Colonel Benton is 67 years of age; Lewis Cass is 68; Mr Calhoun was 68, Mr Seward is about 50, Mr. Cooper is 40, Mr. Bradbury is about 45, T Smith is about 60, Mr Bright, of Indiana, is 37, Mr Douglass, of Illinois, is 37, Mr Downs is 49, Mr Dickenson is 50, Mr Clemens is 35, Mr Upham is 58. So says the Harrisburg Union.

We have seen, and read some 'cool things' in our day, but the following, which we derive from an esteemed and always entertaining correspondent, is positively 'iced.' A young lawyer got his first note for collection. It was against a country customer so he sat down and wrote him a letter in due form, advising him that his note was left for collection, that it 'had run a long time,' and required immediate attention to 'save costs.'—In about ten days he received this answer:

"VALLEY FORKS, Nov. 15, 1849,

"F J H, Esq. Dear Sir I received your polite note of the fifth instant this day. It was directed to the post office at Freetown. The mail comes from your village to Tompkinsville every day by the stage, which runs from your place to Owego, leaving your village at six o'clock in the forenoon. From Tompkinsville there is a mail every other day to Freetown, and also to Valley Forks. From thence there is a cross mail around the hills through the lower towns in this county to our place once a week, but the postmasters on that route can't read very well, and sometimes keep a letter over one mail to spell out the direction. By directing your letters to this office, where I get my papers, I should get them generally in about three days after you mail them, and about a week or ten days sooner than if directed to Freetown, which delay might, in some cases be of considerable consequence. I hope, my dear Sir, you will not suffer any inconvenience from it this time, but I thought it best, as you seemed a little ignorant of the geography of this part of the country, to give you this information, that you might in future know how to direct to, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully, JOHN CALKINS.

"P S.—As to that note you say 'it has run a long time.' I can only say, as the boy said of the molasses, '*Let her run*.'—[Knickerbocker. J C

Mr Benjamin P Shillaber is the author of the witty sayings of Mrs Partington. They first appeared in the Boston Post, and are now being continued in the Pathfinder, of which Mr S is the associate editor.

It is estimated that the oak tree will live 1500 years.

[illegible] says, in a late work, [illegible] are inferior in physi[illegible] [illegible] of showing it in two [illegible]

Sydney Smith said the practice of reading sermons is sufficient to stifle every germ of eloquence.

THE LAWRENCE DIVORCE CASE.—Cincinnati, June 12, 1850.—Judge Bullock gave his decision in this case on Monday, granting a divorce to Mrs Sallie Ward Lawrence, from her husband, T Bigelow Lawrence, son of Hon. Abbott Lawrence of Boston, Mass., our present Minister at the Court of St James.

The well known Rev John Newland Maffit died at Mobile, on the night of the 27th of May, of a disease of the heart.

Mr Paine, says the Boston Traveller, is to have more than the great sum named by us as to be paid him for his hydro electric light.

The gas companies of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, etc., have bargained to give Mr Paine ten millions of dollars for his patent, and that they have actually made him an advance payment of half a million! The experiment of the practicability of Mr Paine's invention is to be tested shortly at the Astor House.

Mr Prescott, the historian, sailed for England on the 20th June.

There are four times as many newspapers published in the U States as in G Britain.

Jenny Lind was offered £30,000 to sing at the Russian Court. The heroic reply of the nightingale was 'Hungary.'

Barnum gives the Sweedish Nightingale $150,000 to sing at 150 concerts, and pays all expenses.

Poverty wants some, luxury many, avarice all things.

That which makes wise men wiser, generally makes fools more foolish.

Fun is like medicine, a little does good, too much poison.

Discontent, like most other sins, is its own punishment. It saddens the spirit, sickens the body, and sours every enjoyment.

Beware of temptation, the most poisonous bud unfolds with brilliant colors.

Elihu Burritt estimates the Anglo Saxon race at sixty millions of human beings.

Some ill natured bachelor says it is 'much joy' when you first get married, but more *juicy* a year or so afterwards.

The farmers' daughters, of Massachusetts sold straw hats and bonnets last year of the value of $1,646,596.

QUEEN VICTORIA was thirty-one years old yesterday, (May 27,) and is the mother of seven children. "England expects every woman to do her duty."

UNDERGROUND LIFE IN NEW YORK.—It appears from returns made at the office of the Chief of the Police of New York city, that 18,456 persons in that city, live in *underground basements*—the number of such basements occupied by them being 3,742—of which about one half have but one room, and the number of occupants averaging something over five to a basement. Nearly one third of these are classified as dirty in person, and as occupying basements of the same description.—This is a melancholy record of poverty and misery. How few among the 'upper ten,' while enjoying every luxury which money can procure, are aware of the amount of suffering and distress which exists among the 'lower eighteen.'—Traveller.

GREECE.—*Earthquake at Smyrna.*—The Allgemeine Zetung states that the greatest consternation prevailed in the city of Smyrna, in consequence of continuous shocks of earthquake. Thousands of persons have fled from their homes and were lodged in the open air, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and others had taken refuge in the vessels lying in the harbor.

The Greek church, the Armenian college, the Austrian consulate, and several mosques were greatly injured, and part of the city has been thrown down. A large rocky mountain about four miles from the city has been rent, huge masses of rock have been dislodged, and in its fall have hurled down trees that have stood for centuries, and overwhelmed a part of the city.

The river has been forced from its channel, and the water suddenly became brackish. All the hills surrounding the harbor are full of fissures. Prayers to Almighty God to arrest further evil are being put up in all the churches.

It appears that the earthquake has traversed the whole of the Archipelago and may be traced to the uttermost boundaries of Caramania.

NEW BOATS ON THE CHAGRES.—Capt Abraham Buckner, who for 34 years has been in the service of the press as collector of ship news, left New York on the late trip of the Philadelphia, for Chagres with a number of seil and row boats for the conveyance of passengers on the Chagres river. We are disposed to believe that the natives will become restive under this new enterprise. However, we trust that there will be nobody hurt and nobody killed, from it.—[California Courier.

STRANGE CUSTOM.—A Berlin paper states that there is in Russia a place called Annerdale where a most singular custom exists. Every ten years the awful scenes of the crucifixion are enacted by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Jews, [illegible] Pharisees, [illegible] women and [illegible] [illegible] as the crowd of spectators while on the three crosses are [illegible] figures in wax, and at the feet kneel women who represent Marys. The whole scene is gone through with in all its details and lasts all day. This very singular performance, which has been kept up since the middle ages, is announced to take place again in the month of June, this year and strangers are invited to witness it.

A proposition has been made to fix the price of gold at the Philadelphia mint price, and the Legislature of California has had the matter under consideration. They had best let commerce fix the value, as it will do in spite of legislation.—This idea seems to have originated with the merchants of San Francisco and [illegible] to us to be rather in the rear of the times. Commerce regulates the value of bullion and all uncoined gold and silver, as it does of other commodities, and it would be legislation thrown away for the law makers of California to say that the price of gold shall be $17 or $[illegible] the ounce, when but $16 can be commanded in trade.—The State of Maine might just as well fix by law the price of lumber, or the [illegible] of Massachusetts the price of ice and [illegible] ite.

California has accomplished one thing which goes to prove that she is not behind her elder sisters—she are rather fast she is not yet a state—that she is not behind other civilized and legislative communities, we should say, in financial capacity and ingenuity, for she already created a public debt of near half a million of dollars, which is certainly but a small matter in a country where there is so much gold. The national debt of Great Britain was once much less though, and it is now a monster of most unmanageable dimensions.

"Large streams from little fountains flow,
Tall oaks from little acorns grow,"

as we used to spout it at school, and tho' a public debt of a few hundred thousands has in it nothing very appalling, yet of all the things above or below the earth, there is scarcely anything which grows so certainly, or grows so rapidly, and the seed once planted, the nucleus once formed, it is extremely difficult to prevent its increase and augmentation. Like the snow-ball, *crescit eundo*—it grows as it goes, until at last, and before it is observed almost, it swells into formidable magnitude.—*Globe*.

DISSOLVING THE UNION.—The *Louisville Courier* says that a very celebrated chemist has expressed himself in the most decided manner on the impossibility of dissolving the Union. He says that, as yet, no preparation, either foreign or domestic, has been discovered, powerful enough to act upon so large and wonderful a substance.

Louis Napoleon drives an American buggy through the streets of Paris.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The Charleston Mercury denounces that provision of the compromise bill relating to the recovery of fugitive slaves with great warmth, as a complete surrender of State sovereignty, and an admission that congress has power to regulate the relations between the master and his slave.

CUBA.—The population of this island, it is stated, in 1841, was 1,007,624, and in 1846, only 898,752. In 1849, the total value of its agricultural productions, dairy and domestic animals, was $50,701,462. The statement of the exports from the island shows a steady annual decline in amount.

NEW HOUSE OF WORSHIP.—The Congregationalists of this city, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr Benton, are about erecting a church building. It is to be commenced next week, and finished as speedily as possible—the size to be 80 by [illegible].—[Sacramento Transcript, July 9th.

FEMALE DOCTORS.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania, we see, has chartered a college for the medical education of females in Philadelphia, which is to be opened next October. This is probably the first college of the kind ever organized. Elizabeth Blackwell, M D, is talked of for the chair of surgery.

Mr Smith, the delegate from New Mexico, has written to his constituents that they can expect nothing from the action of congress. He says that the Secretary of War is leagued with Texas and the Congressional opponents of New Mexico, and advises them to establish a State Government, [illegible] slavery, and prepare to defend themselves.

B[illegible] STATE CONVENTION.—*Protest against the proposed alteration in the B[illegible]*.—The State convention of the Baptists in Rhode Island, met at Providence on Tuesday, April 10, and in the absence of the president, R[illegible] Dr. Granger was called to the chair. The Rev. Dr. Charles [illegible] delivered the annual sermon. The number of clergymen present was thirty [illegible].

The following preamble and resolution was presented by Prof. [illegible], of Brown University, and adopted with but one dissenting vote.

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] 173
[illegible] 211
Penn[illegible] 31

[illegible] 423

[illegible]

The Lord[illegible] are said to have [illegible] cashiered [illegible] canals, and used up navigable rivers?

NEW [illegible].—The [illegible] deputies mint at Philadelphia have issued specimens of the new three cent piece, composed of three fourths silver and one copper, also the new [illegible], containing a small proportion of silver. These are coins proposed by Mr Dickinson's bill. The cent weighs 25 grains and has a circular hole in the centre. The Spanish coin now in circulation will be received at the mint at their current value in exchange for the new coins so as to produce a rapid and general [illegible].

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its present session, chartered a college for the medical education of females, to be located in Philadelphia. The act of incorporation confers all the privileges enjoyed by any other medical school in that State.

The St Louis Republican of the 22d May, notices the commencement of the survey of the route of the great Pacific Railroad.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—It is said that the fortune of the Rothschilds is not less than seven hundred and thirty-five millions of francs, or twenty-nine millions four hundred thousand pounds British money, about one hundred and forty-five millions of dollars.

DEATH FROM JUMPING A ROPE.—A small child of Mr Bennet, a colored man, died suddenly in Harrisburg, Pa, on Thursday, April 18. It had jumped the rope 250 times successively, by which it became heated, then drank cold water and immediately expired. Another child lies dangerously ill from the same cause.

DEATH OF MIDSHIPMAN BAYARD ON MT. VESUVIUS.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 28th instant says —We learn with much regret, that Charles Carroll Bayard, a Passed Midshipman of the U. States Navy, and the son of a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia died at Naples, on the 22d day of February last in the 22d year of his age. His death was occasioned by a wound received from a stone thrown from the crater of Vesuvius while he was standing in company with other officers on the side of the mountain The eruption alluded to was one of the most brilliant and tremendous that has been witnessed for many years It was more overy remarkably sudden, as none of the usual signs had preceded it A letter states that the mountain literally roared with the efforts it made to disgorge itself. The noise was like the firing of cannon at sea, and at every discharge, there was thrown up a mass of lava and rocks, which at night looked like balls of fire A guide, who was on the mountain at the time, says

"In the middle of the mountains, towards Somma, in an instant, a grotto was formed full of stalactites of salt I was about to gather some portion of it when the grotto began to open as if under the influence of an earthquake, and as I fled I found that my clothes were burned upon my back Had I not quickened my speed my life would have been sacrificed, for in the same moment there issued forth a current of lava forty palms in breadth—whence, as also from the crater, were thrown up bombs and lightnings In ten minutes the lava extended to the foot of Somma, forming a most wonderful and beautiful scene"

THE UNION FOREVER —A funny exhibition is to come off in the Park next Friday evening, March 22d It is no less than the destruction by fire of "The Phantom of Disunion" We don t profess to know much about the arrangements though we understand we have the honor to be in some way connected with the enterprise, along with Captain Rynders, David Leavitt, and other respectable gentlemen We however learn from a hand bill which was handed us last evening by a committee, whereof Enoch E Camp, esq, is chairman, that very considerable preparations are making to do the business up in a becoming style There is evidently a determination that the monster shall not only be scotched, but thoroughly kilt The aforesaid handbill presents a full length portrait of him He is evidently a bad man and engaged in a bad business—even attempting to hurst asunder a circle of thirty shields on each of which the name and arms of a State are inscribed But let the wretch beware! These thirty shields are linked together by a strong circle of iron, passing through the centre of each, and defying his utmost efforts, while the malicious villain, with all his pride and bluster, is on the verge of destruction Wait a bit and you will see his towering form will be with internal fires, and finally burst into flame and blow up sky high, sir, while the incombustible chain of States which he sought to break will remain strong and united as ever Around the constellation of shields or States, will appear in letters of opaque fire-works, "THE UNION THAT GOD FORMED LET NO MAN SUNDER"

In anticipation of this glorious triumph it is announced that on the day above mentioned, "the figure will be taken on a car drawn by six horses preceded by a band of music, up the Bowery to Union square, then down Broadway to the Park arriving there at half past eight o'clock, p m The grand denouement of the destruction of the Figure of Disunion and the explosion of the fire works will take place at nine o'clock —[N Y Journal Com

Some papers characterize the exhibition alluded to above as a piece of nunmery. Perhaps it is so to sedate minds, but those whose taste is gratified with this harmless burlesque might be engaged in performances less creditable.

ENGLISH HORSES AND RAILROADS —By a late census of England, the number of horses in that country has been found to have diminished from 1,000 000 to 200, 000 within the last ten years; in other words, the railroads have dispensed with the use of 800,000 horses, and these animals, as well as oxen, are now scarcely used for transportation, and thus the grain and food of the 800,000 horses formerly consumed, have been dispensed with, and the land used for the growth of hay and grass is devoted to the growth of grain alone for the supply of bread

An invalid sent for a physician, the late Dr Wheelman, and after detaining him some time with a description of his pains, aches, &c, he thus summed up—"Now, Doctor you have humbugged me long enough with your good-for nothing pills and worthless syrups, they don't touch the real difficulty I wish you to strike the cause of my ailment, if it is in your power to reach it" "It shall be done," said the Doctor, at the same time lifting his cane, and demolishing a decanter of gin that stood upon the sideboard!

SPEAKING TO POSTERITY —Gen. Alexander Smyth, of Virginia, in the course of a two days' speech before the committee of the whole, was called to order by Arthur Livermore, of New Hampshire, for irrelevancy, "Mr. Chairman," said Smyth, "I am not speaking for the member of New Hampshire, but to posterity" "The gentleman," rejoined Livermore, "is in a fair way, before he finishes, to have his audience before him."

James Arlington Bennett, whose trial in New York, on a charge of forgery, created considerable interest, has been acquitted.

THE TELESCOPE AND MICROSCOPE.—While the one enables us to see a system in every star, the other unfolds to us a world in every atom. The one instructs us that this mighty globe is but a grain of sand in the vast field of immensity, the other, that every atom may harbor the tribes and families of a busy population

FREE SCHOOLS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Legislature of Mississippi has appropriated $200,000, for which the people are to be taxed, to be distributed among the several counties in proportion to the number of children, to establish a system of free schools. Steps are also being taken to procure an accurate return of the number of children between the ages of six and twenty years

Father Mathew was presented with seven hundred and fifty dollars, by a number of gentlemen friendly to the cause of temperance, in New Orleans on the 15th of April, in token of their respect for the man and the cause

Hon John N Norvell, United States District Attorney for the District of Michigan, died of erysipelas, at his residence, in Detroit, on the 24th of April

IMPORTS FROM AMERICA —The new American built line of packet ship Yorktown, of upwards of 1200 tons burden, which has arrived in the docks, from New York, has brought a very extensive cargo of provisions and general merchandise, including bacon, beef, rice, pork, cheese, lard, hops, apples, sugar, oil, cake for cattle, and a variety of other articles In addition to the interest attaching to an importation of nearly 300 bales of American hops on this occasion, the vessel brought nearly 100 hogsheads, pipes, and other casks of port wine, consigned to wine-houses here, and to order This importation of wine, the produce of Portugal, from the United States of America, is remarkable, and of course was not practicable previous to the relaxation of the navigation laws —[London Morning Chronicle

IMPORTANT DECISION —An important opinion was recently delivered by the Supreme court at New Orleans, in a case of much interest to shipping merchants The court decided, in the case of Hart and others vs the owners of the Lane Shore, that the ship owner, who detains a vessel after the advertised sailing day, to the injury of the freighters, is responsible for all damages The court would not admit evidence to prove that advertisements and assurance of owners of the days of departure were not to be considered as binding—that the usage was to disregard them The court held that the newspaper should not be used as a means of deception, advertisements must speak the truth

A GOLDEN TALE —David W Thorpe, esq, has favored us with a sight of one of the greatest curiosities we ever witnessed; it is a perfect exhibition of one of nature's odd freaks, in the shape of a gold specimen which strikingly resembles a tree The branches and leaves are all fine imitations It grows out of a bed of quartz, which is about the size of an ordinary dice It is a trifle over one inch in heighth, and is a gold tree, all sparkling and spangling, in variegated forms Although the intrinsic value of this specimen cannot exceed six or eight dollars, yet it was purchased by the present owner for 100 dollars, and he has since refused 150 dollars for it —[Sacramento Transcript

Commercial.

COLUMBIA RIVER

ARRIVALS AT ASTORIA

Brig Emma Preston Edw'd Story, master, from New York, sailed March 22d

Arrived at Astoria Aug 15—at Portland, Aug 17th

April 16th, lat 1 deg 28 m, w long, 29 deg 16 m w, spoke and passed the ship J Marshall, 17 days out from Baltimore, bound for San Francisco

April 19th, lat 2 deg 51 m s, long 29 w spoke ch'd signals with an american bark steering to the northward.

April 26th, lat 16 deg s, long 34 w spoke the ship Java, of St John', N. B., 51 days out, bound to San Francisco, intending to stop at Rio Janeiro

May 3d, lat 30 deg. s, long 31 deg 30 m w, passed and exch'd signals with an english brig, steering s s w by s

May 23d, lat 50 deg 13 m s, long 60 deg w spoke the brig McLellan of Beverly 61 days out from Boston, bound to San Francisco

May 26th, lat 58 deg 10 m s, long 64 deg 44 m w, while cudding in a gale of wind from the northward, passed a very long masted schooner, lying to under a 3 reefed foresail

June 21st, lat 33 deg s, long 100 w, buried the cook, Sam'l Hall, having died of mortification of the leg

The Emma Preston encountered very heavy weather in the vicinity of the Falkland Isles and Cape Horn

MARRIED.

At the dwelling of Gen McCarver, Aug 24th, by the Rev J H Wilbur, B JENNINGS, esq, and Mrs MARTHA POPE

GEO P PORTER,
CIVIL ENGINLER, SURVEYOR, CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL LAND AGENT.
Office back of Brooks & Barlow's store
Oregon City, July 25–tf

FOOT OF RAPIDS

THE undersigned would give notice to shippers and others that in a few days a road will be opened from their Landing at the "Foot of the Clackamas Rapids" to Linn city, thereby furnishing the most speedy and safe means for conveying merchandise, &c, to Linn city, Oregon city, and above the Willamette Falls A Warehouse now in course of erection will also soon be completed As the steamer "Columbia" discharges and takes in, at this place her cargo to and from the above places, this arrangement will facilitate the trade of the surrounding country to a great extent
G W & A G WALLING
Foot of Rapids, aug29, 1850 95–9t

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
"Oregon Spectator."

The undersigned returns his sincere thanks to the patrons of the Spectator for the liberal support they have extended to him in the undertaking. Being altogether unacquainted with the requirements of the office and wholly inexperienced in the business, he did not consider himself a fit person to conduct a public journal in detail—he had, of necessity, to commit its management to other hands How far it has succeeded in satisfying its patrons' just expectations, is for them to decide.

Its publication, thus far, has been attended with considerable more expense than was anticipated, and with some pecuniary loss Paper was very scarce, and a necessary supply could not be obtained otherwise than at exceeding high rates This, together with the cost of workmen, drew heavily upon its receipts

This said, however, does not mend the matter, nor will he stop to mourn over it, "as a pound of sorrow will not pay an ounce of debt," but he will continue, with renewed exertions, to carry on the office in its various departments, with the expectation that his former patrons and the public generally will render the necessary support There is a good supply of materials on hand and large additions of type and paper are expected shortly, some of which was, from the bills of lading received per mail, shipped from New York in March last, per brig Ormus

The undersigned having made arrangements in the Atlantic cities, California and the Sandwich Islands for a continued supply of materials—being in the receipt of a large number of exchange papers of both political parties, and having procured the services of an editor of experience as also those of the best of workmen, he flatters himself that the Oregon Spectator will meet the expectations of an intelligent and generous public

The Oregon Spectator will be printed weekly, after the expiration of the present volume, and will be devoted to the moral, social and literary interests of Oregon —The Spectator will be open for free and manly discussion, as respects men and measures, and all things relating to the territorial resources, statistics, morals, &c, &c Gentlemen of leisure desirous of writing short essays on any or all of the above subjects are respectfully invited to lend their assistance But in no case will violent vituperation or low abuse be admitted into its columns

Being fully convinced that the drawing of party lines would be deleterious to the true interests and good morals of Oregon, the Spectator will abstain from meddling in politics until driven to it in self defence —as respects men for office the first and highest considerations shall be, when a candidate presents himself, is he capable, is he honest—a man of probity, sincerity and truth

TERMS The paper will be published weekly at $7 00 per annum, invariably in advance, six months, $4 00; single papers, 12½ cents.

ADVERTISING One square, of twelve lines or less, two insertions, each $2 00 for every additional insertion, 1 00 A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers

The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin, otherwise they will be continued until forbid and charged for accordingly

All agents are authorised to receive subscriptions and forward to the office

All letters on business must be post paid, otherwise they will not be attended to

Book and job printing executed with neatness and dispatch at the office

Subscriptions taken at the office, in the rear of the brick store

ROBT MOORE, Linn City.
Oregon City, August 16, 1850

OREGON CITY
Retail Prices Current.

Apples dried per lb		75	
Peaches "		1 00	
Beef, retail at market		15 a	18
Pork per lb		16 a	20
Butter per lb		1 00 a	
Cheese per lb		62½	
Flour per cwt		9 00	
per bbl		25 00	
Grain wheat per bush		2 50 a	
oats per bush		3 00 a	
oats, sheaf, per doz		2 50	
Groceries coffee per lb		25 a	30
sugar, brown, per lb		37 a	
sugar, loaf, "		75	
tea "		1 00 a	1 50
molasses per gal		1 50 a	
syrup per gal		a	
tobacco per lb		37½ a	1 25
rice per lb		20	
Eggs, per doz		50 a	75
Lard, per lb		10 a	
Salt, per cwt		10 00 a	12 00
Oil, linseed per gal		5 00	
Glass per ¼ box, 8 by 10		6 00	
10 by 12		7 00	
Iron per lb		12½a	20
Nails per lb		10 a	20
Cooking stoves		60 00 a	140 00
Lumber, per M		50 00 a	60 00

CASCADE COMPANY
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, and all other articles usually called for by whites and Indians

GEO L JOHNSON,
F A CHENOWETH,
T B PIERCE,
GEO W JOHNSON
Cascade, Oregon Ter, aug 29, '50–25tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW and splendid assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, to wit
Gents' fine calf boots, sewed and pegged
Heavy calf water proof boots
Kip boots, light and heavy
Ladies' calf and morocco bootees
do do do buskins
Cowhide boots and shoes
Boys' boots and shoes
Children's shoes of various colors
Ladies' and gents' gaiters
Persons wishing to purchase their winter's supply, would do well to call on
G HANAN
Oregon city, aug 27, '50–25tf

REGULAR LINE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Brig Tarquina, Molthrop,	1st Sept
Bark Ann Smith, Drew,	15th "
Brig Emma Preston, Story,	1st Oct

Freight and passage by the regular line at the lowest rates
Goods received and forwarded by the agents at Portland and San Francisco with dispatch and free of commission
COUGH & CO., Ag'ts, Portland — STARK & CO, Ag'ts, San Francisco
aug8–23tf

JUST RECEIVED,

PER Bark Keoka, a general assortment of
dry goods, boots and shoes,
cut and wrought nails, cooking stoves,
tea and coffee, sperm and tallow candles,
soap and saleratus, dried fruit,
patent medicines, 20x12 sash with glass,
window sash, 8x10, glazed with frames
ROBERT CAUFIELD
Oregon City, Aug 8-23tf

SPECIAL AGENCY, OFFICE,
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, August 8, 1850.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of September next, for transporting the United States Mail over the following routes for the term of one year from the 1st of October next, subject to the regulations of the laws of the United States on post offices and post roads, as follows—these being established by act of Congress

5025 From Astoria at 6 a. m twice a month, on the 1st and 15th by mouth of Cowlitz, in Clark county, Knighton's or St Helen, Washington, and Portland, Washington co., to Oregon city by 8 p m. on 4th and 18th 130 miles and back between 6 a. m of the 7th and 20th and 8 p m 10th and 22d of said month

5027 From Portland at 6 a m, twice a month on the 5th and 19th to Fort Vancouver by 6 p m next day 20 miles, and back between 6 a m and 6 p m. next days

5028 From Oregon city at 6 a m twice a month on 5th and 19th by Linn city, Yamhill Falls, Salem, O'Neil's or Nesmith's mills, J C. Avery's or Marysville, Eugene F Skinner's and Elijah Bristow's to Levi Scott's in Umpqua valley 200 miles and back between 6 a m of the 12th and 26th and 8 p m of the 17th and 31st of each month

Also, Temporary routes as follows
From Portland, Hillsborough, Washington county, to Lafayette at Yamhill Falls, on the to connect the routes above and below Oregon city.
From Salem to Jacob Conser's at Syracuse and Albany to Spaulding's on Calapoyah
From Cincinnati to O'Neil's or Nesmith's mills.
From Astoria to Pacific city and back
All temporary routes will be put in operation provided the service will be performed for the nett proceeds of the offices supplied by them—subject to the same regulations as other routes. In all cases the Agent reserving for the Department the right to discontinue the service whenever the same may be disused by the Department or the interest of the Department requires it
D H LOWNSDALE,
Special Ag't P O Dep't O. T
N. B All contractors will cease to carry the mail oftener than twice a month, until 1st October next, leaving their starting points on 5th and 19th, a m, and returning 12th and 16th, p m
aug8–23–tf

FLOUR for sale by the subscribers at Portland, in quantity to suit purchasers at reduced prices COUCH & CO
aug22–24tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ON the 1st day of the special term of the Probate Court, in August, 1850, for Washington county, letters of administration were granted me on the estate of William Gilliban, deceased, therefore all persons who may be indebted to the estate will please come forward and make payment, and those to whom the said William Gilliban may have been indebted, bring forward their accounts, properly attested, within the time prescribed by law
D H LOWNSDALE, Adm'r
Portland, aug22–24–3t

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the seventeenth day of July ultimo the undersigned was appointed administrat ix of the estate of Newton Wheeler, deceased, by letters of administration issuing out of, and under the seal of the Probate Court in and for the county of Clackamas, in Oregon Territory, and has given bond as by law required All persons leaving claims against said estate are hereby required to exhibit the same for allowance within one year from said date of said letters, or they may be precluded from the benefit of such estate, and all claims not exhibited for allowance within three years from the date of said letters, will be forever barred All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to me.
ELIZABETH WHEELER, Adm'x
Oregon City, aug22–24–3t*

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER,

OUR entire block, consisting of eight lots in Portland, together with my dwelling house and the out-houses situated upon the premises The dwelling house is universally acknowledged to be the finest specimen of architecture in this Territory For terms apply to
NATHANIEL CROSBY, Jr
Portland, aug22–24tf

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale by THOS J HOBBS & CO,
bbls dried apples, cases pickles,
casks saleratus, cases boots,
cases men's, women's and boxes sarsaparilla,
children's shoes, do stomach bitters,
boxes candles, bushels shoe pegs,
bags dairy salt,
bead, cash, match and other planes,
grindstones with running gear,
blue and white merino shirts and drawers,
fifty dozen wool stockings,
boys' caps, nails, door latches, door handles, butts, screws, round rasps, ½ round, square and flat files, chissels, gouges, plane irons, pots, bake ovens, tea kettles, mill saws, trace chains, fire tenders, hearth rugs, percussion caps, &c, &c
Also, a small lot superior
GLASS PITCHERS, DECANTERS & LAMPS
Portland, aug22–24tf

NEW DIGGINGS.

FOR SALE, by the subscribers in Yam Hill county, 4,000 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels oats, 22 head American beef cattle, 15 head American milch cows, 300 head fine sheep, 1 200 lbs wool, also cards and castings for double carding machine and picker
A. S WATT, Lafayette,
JOSEPH WATT, Amity.
aug8–23–4t

SALT
140 Sacks Liverpool salt,
30 sacks Syracuse table salt,
For sale by
GEO ABERNETHY & CO

J D. & W C. HOLMAN

HAVE formed a co partnership, and will keep on hand a variety of Dry Goods and Groceries They would solicit a small portion of custom
Oct 4, 1849

FLOUR
60.000 LBS Fresh Flour for sale by
aug8–23tf GEO ABERNETHY & CO

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.—The Subscriber, from Maine, has for sale the machinery for a saw mill complete; also, Shingle Machines, and two Smutt Mills, of the best kind now in use, which will be sold cheap, and put the same in operation J. G. JOHNSON
San Francisco, March 15, 1850–15tf

50 LABORERS WANTED to complete the road from Milton to the Tualatin plains Apply to CROSBY & SMITH
may16–17–tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE

THE undersigned having formed a co partnership, under the name and firm of "NORTON & DENNISON," are now prepared to transact a general Merchandise, Forwarding and Commission Business
Those wishing to make shipments to, or purchase in San Francisco, will be able to do so through them and their agents there on the most reasonable terms
Agents in San Francisco—BEERNAP & WHITE
T. C NORTON,
A. P DENNISON
Portland, July 2, 1850–21–tf

LOST

ONE CASE OF DRY GOODS and 2 boxes of 8x10 glass Supposed to be taken from the bark Kooka, now lying at Milwaukie, in mistake, one case marked R Caufield, Oregon City, containing 40 pieces of lawns. Any person having the same in their possession and giving information to the subscriber will be remunerated for their trouble R CAUFIELD
Oregon City, aug22–24tf

FOR SALE

ONE steam engine, complete, 30 horse power, designed to run a saw or grist mill, with the machinery for a saw mill to attach, including upright and circular saws For particulars apply to
COUCH & CO
Portland, aug8–23tf

IF Mr WILLIAM AYRE will call upon, or write to, either Mr William A Mouat at Fort Vancouver, or Messrs Probist, Smith & Co. at San Francisco, he will hear of something from England greatly to his advantage
The said William Ayre left New York for California in the ship "Massconomo" on the 25th of January, 1850 Any person forwarding information of the above will be conferring a great favor and will be compensated for his trouble
WILLIAM A MOUAT
Fort Vancouver, aug8–23–6t

HO! YE THAT THIRST COME AND BUY.
DR BROWN, M D,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office fronting the levee, a few doors below the ferry, Oregon City, O T

ALSO a manufacturer of LEMON SYRUP, STOUGHTON BITTERS, SWEET CIDER, CORDIALS, &c, &c, together with that most excellent and healthy beverage, SARSAPARILLA BEER With a variety of medicines, trinkets, &c, too numerous to mention All of which will be sold low for cash Call and see
N B Consultations upon delicate diseases of male and female in perfect confidence
(Advice to the poor gratuitous)
Oregon City, aug8–23tf

READY MADE CLOTHING

JUST arrived ex Brig Tarquina, direct from New York, a large invoice of clothing which is offered for sale cheap for cash, by
O M SHELDON
Portland, June 27–20–3m*
P S The above clothing is now open for inspection, and must be sold soon to close up the concern Country merchants and others will find it for their interest to call and examine this stock
O M S

REMOVAL & CO-PARTNERSHIP

DR A W KAYE has removed to Portland, and formed a co-partnership with Dr Presley Welch for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and also in a general drug business
PRESLEY WELCH,
A W KAYE
Portland, aug8–23–3t*

JUST RECEIVED, per steamer Carolina and other late arrivals, to which we call the attention of the Oregon trade,

red blankets,	blue blankets,
white "	alpaccas,
paints,	paper hangings,
rice,	dried apples,
raisins,	candles,
assorted preserves,	preserved ginger,
oysters,	pickles,
saleratus,	gun powder tea,

A general assortment of groceries Also, 10,000 lbs sugar
S M HOLDERNESS & CO
Portland, aug8–23tf

THE STEAMBOAT COLUMBIA will leave Astoria every Tuesday and Friday, and the foot of the rapids on Mondays and Thursdays A M D. MACKAY, Master
aug22–24tf

THOS J HOBBS & CO,

HAVE on hand the most extensive assortment of
HARDWARE & HOLLOW-WARE
ever offered for sale in this Territory The attention of the country trade is solicited
Portland, aug22–24tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
JUST ARRIVED—142 DAYS FROM N YORK
BRIG EMMA PRESTON,
STORY, MASTER

COUCH & CO by this vessel, have received a very large, complete, and well selected assortment of merchandise, comprising

GROCERIES,	HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS,	MACHINERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,	PAINTS & OILS,

Furniture and House Finishings,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNITURE,
&c &c &c &c.
These goods are now in store at Portland, and will be sold at wholesale and retail Merchants and traders are requested to examine the stock before providing otherwise for the ensuing season
aug8–23tf

TO MERCHANTS.

THE undersigned has just arrived, per bark Louisiana, with a handsome assortment of goods suited to the present trade, which he has opened at the store of Messrs Crosby & Smith, Portland, where the merchants are particularly invited to call and examine the following articles, viz crushed sugar, candles, saleratus, tobacco, &c
a general variety of heavy boots and shoes,
women's and misses " "
men's and boy's cloth caps and Mexican hats,
cloth and baze monkey jackets,
over coats and fine pantaloons,
fancy ribbons, cravats, gold watches, &c, &c
All of which will be sold low by
JNO G McKARAHER.
Portland, aug22–24–2t*

CARPENTERS' WANTED!

THE subscribers will give employment to a large number of House Carpenters, at the new town of MILTON, Crosby & Smith's mills Come immediately.
WALTER POMEROY,
D W. HOLBROOK,
may 20, 1850–18tf

FOR SALE, at the Brick Store, Oregon City

Broadcloths	Blankets
Cassimeres	Linen & cotton thread
Vestings	Sugar, coffee, tea
Kentucky jeans	Walnuts, dates
Ready made clothing	Tobacco, shot
Gambroons	Glues, nails
Merino, alpacca	Medicines
Lustre de soie	Hatchets, hammers
Barege dress patterns	Lamps, lanterns
Gingham, lawns	Candlesticks
Muslins, prints	Butts, screws
Wadding, linen	Pocket knives
Linen, silk & cotton hdkfs	Knives and forks
Basket and plaid shawls	Files, rasps
Bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings	Pins, needles
Striped shirtings	Locks, latches
Bleached, brown and blue drills,	Shovels, spades
Bed ticking	Looking glasses
Canton flannels,	Umbrellas, parasols
	Bagging, &c, &c

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO
Oregon City, March 7, 1850.—tf.

A HOOD,
MERCHANT AND TRADER,
OREGON CITY
January 21, 1850—tf

NORTON & DENNISON have on hand and are constantly receiving from San Francisco and the United States, supplies, suitable for the Oregon market, of dry goods, groceries, hardware, &c, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms
N. B All kinds of merchandise taken on mortgage
NORTON & DENNISON.
Portland, July 11–21–tf

CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT

THE subscriber will sell lots in Astoria on the claims of Gen. John Adair, Robert Shortess and others, at low prices These lots have been accurately surveyed by competent and experienced engineers, and maps of them may be seen at my office They are now for the first time offered to the public, and those wishing to invest at a place—the port of entry to the Columbia river—the value and importance of which is too apparent to need puffing in an advertisement, are invited to examine the plans at an early day
AMORY HOLBROOK
Oregon City, July 11–21tf

RECEIVED per bark ELIZA,
150 coats assorted, 1 lot assorted vests,

9 doz plush caps,	silk and satin cravats,
ladies satchells,	silk and merino shawls,
blk alpacca,	alamana dress patterns,
suspenders,	4 4 matting,
camels hair carpeting,	superior mohair table rugs,
superior window blinds,	clothes brushes,
rice, pickles, pears,	apples, cigars,
superior prime pork,	tin ware assorted;
paint brushes,	firmer chisels, augurs,
butts and screws,	gate hinges,
superior sperm candles,	

july25–22tf J D & W C HOLMAN.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that I have taken out letters of administration upon the estate of David Hill, deceased All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same before the Probate Court of Washington county for adjudication, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me
LUCINDA HILL,
Hillsborough, aug7–23–3t Administratrix

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Probate Courts of Clackamas and Washington counties, in Oregon Territory, at the first regular term of these respective courts, for a license to keep a ferry across the Willamette river between Hugh Burn's claim and John McLaughlin's land claim, below a point immediately opposite the lower line of Robert Moore's claim.
JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
HUGH BURNS
july 24, 1850–22tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned would inform the public generally that he has just received, per bark "Keoka," a fresh supply of fancy goods and clothing, consisting in part of

alpaccas,	dress, frock and sack coats
silks,	pantaloons,
satins,	vests,
linen,	hats,
shawls,	caps,
bonnets	cravats,
fringe,	shirts,
gimps,	boots,
ribbons,	shoes,
lace and edging,	gloves, &c

ANDRLW HOOD
Oregon City, aug8–23tf

NOTICE

HEREBY notify Robert Beer and Eliza Beer, his wife, that I never intend complying with a bond they hold against me for one acre of my lot of land lying above the falls of Willamette river, bearing date of 30th day of July, 1850, which bond was fraudulently obtained of me by false representations by Eliza Hall, four days before her marriage to Robert Beer Eliza Hall stated to me that she had declined the notion of ever marrying, and wanted a home to raise her children at, and through good feelings to her as a widow, I gave her the bond
AMBROSE FIELDS
aug8–23–3t*

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the name of "S M. HOLDERNESS & Co," for the purpose of transacting a general Merchandise, Commission and Forwarding business
Persons desirous of having produce or lumber forwarded to San Francisco, or merchandise purchased by the resident partners at that place, will have their business attended to with promptness, and charges for commissions and advances, will be on as equitable terms as possible.

Portland	*San Francisco.*
S M. HOLDERNESS,	GABRIEL WINTER,
SHUBRICK NORRIS	B G LATIMER

Portland, june 25, 1850–90tf

Agents for the Spectator.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents for the Spectator. They will receive subscriptions and advertisements for us
CALIFORNIA —T P. POWERS, General Ag't; C E. PICKUP, esq, Dr. WM CARPENTER, Sacramento city
OREGON.—GEO. ABERNETHY & CO., Oregon city, COUCH & Co; Portland; J. B MCCLANE, P. M. Salem; Gen ADAIR, Astoria; C M. WALKER, esq, Chehalem, A. J HEMBREE, esq, Yam Hill, JACOB CONSER, esq, Halsey Turn; ROBERT MOORE, esq, Linn city; JOSEPH C AVERY, esq, Mouth of Mary's river; A. SOLOER, esq, Hillsborough
ILLINOIS —OLIVER WHEARER, esq, Toulon, Stark county; Dr. J. C. MOORE, Aviston, Clinton county.
Hon. SAM'L R THURSTON, Washington City, C and General Agent for the United States

Laws of the Territory of Oregon.

GAMING.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Oregon,* That all promises, agreements, notes, bills, bonds, or other contracts, mortgages or other securities whatsoever, after the taking effect of this act, when the whole or any part of the consideration of such promise, agreement, conveyance, or security, shall be for money, or other valuable thing whatsoever, won, laid, or betted, at cards, dice tables, or any other game or games whatsoever, or at any cock-fighting, or at any other sport or pastime, or on any wager whatsoever, or for the reimbursing or repaying any money lent or advanced at the time of such play, bet or wager, so to be betted or wagered, shall be utterly void, frustrate, and of none effect to all intents and purposes whatsoever, any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding

SEC 2 That if any person or persons whatsoever, at any time, by playing at any game or games whatsoever, or by betting on the hands or sides of such as do play at any game or games, shall lose, to any one or more persons so playing or betting, any sum of money, or other valuable thing, and shall pay or deliver the same or any part thereof, the person or persons so losing, and paying, or delivering the same, shall be at liberty, within six months next following, to sue for and recover the money, or other valuable thing, so lost and paid or delivered, or any part thereof, from the respective winner or winners thereof, with costs of suit, by action of debt founded on this act, to be prosecuted in any court, or before any justice of the peace in this Territory, having jurisdiction thereof, in which action it shall be sufficient for the plaintiff to allege that the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff, or received to the plaintiff's use, the money so lost and paid, or converted the goods won of the plaintiff to the defendant's use, whereby the plaintiff's action accrued to him according to the form of this act, without setting forth the special matter; and in case the party so losing such money or other thing as aforesaid, shall not within the time aforesaid, bona fide, without covin or collusion, sue, and with effect prosecute, for the money or other thing so lost and paid or delivered, it shall and may be lawful to and for any other person or persons, by any such action or suit as aforesaid, to sue for and recover the same, with costs of suit, against any such winner or winners as aforesaid, to the use of the person or persons suing for the same

SEC 3 That every person who, by virtue of this act, shall or may be liable to be sued for moneys or other things so won as aforesaid, shall be compelled to answer upon oath such bill or bills in chancery, preferred against him or them for discovering the money or things so won at play as aforesaid *Provided, however,* Upon discovery and repayment of the money or other things so to be discovered and repaid as aforesaid, the person or persons discovering and repaying the same, with costs, shall be acquitted, indemnified, and discharged from any other or further forfeiture, punishment, or penalty, which he or they may have incurred by playing for or winning such money or other things so discovered and repaid

SEC 4. That if any person or persons shall at any time play for money or property in any tavern, grocery, or race field, or in any booth, arbor, or out-house, connected with any tavern, grocery, or race field or at any other public place at any game or games whatsoever, or shall bet on the hands or sides of such as do play as aforesaid, such person or persons, upon conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred nor less than twenty dollars, and shall be bound to their good behavior, with sufficient security, in the sum of fifty dollars, for the term of twelve months, and if any person or persons shall give such security, and afterwards, within that time, shall play for, or bet any money, or other valuable thing whatsoever, such playing, or betting, shall be deemed a breach of good behavior, and a forfeiture of the recognizance given for the same.

SEC 5 That if any person, by playing, or betting, at any game or wager whatsoever, at any time, shall lose or win, to or from another, any sum of money, or other article of value, the loser and winner shall each, on conviction, be fined in a sum not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, and shall moreover be bound to his or her good behavior for one year.

SEC 6. That if any person or persons whatsoever, do or shall at any time or times, by fraud, shift, cozenage, circumvention, deceit, unlawful device, or evil practice whatsoever, in playing at or with cards, dice, or any other game or games, or in or by bearing a share or part in the stakes or wagers, or adventures, or in or by betting on the sides or hands of such as do or shall play, win, obtain, or acquire, to themselves any sum or sums of money, or other valuable thing or things whatsoever, every person so winning by such ill-practice, and being thereof convicted, upon indictment, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall moreover be bound to his good behavior in such sum, and with such security, as the court may approve, for the term of one year.

SEC 7 That all and every keeper or keepers, exhibitor or exhibitors of either of the gaming tables, commonly called billiard tables, or faro bank, or any other gaming table, or bank of the same or like kind, under any denomination whatsoever, or bowling alley, shall on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, for every such offence, and shall moreover find security for his or their good behavior for the term of one year, in the sum of five hundred dollars, and if he or they shall afterwards, within that time, keep or exhibit either of the said gaming tables or banks, or other gaming tables or banks, under any denomination whatsoever, or shall play at any game or games prohibited by this act, such keeping, exhibiting or playing, shall be deemed a breach of good behavior, and a forfeiture of the recognizance given for the same

SEC 8 That if any keeper or keepers of a tavern, grocery, or other house of public resort, shall suffer any game or games, prohibited by this act, to be played at or within such tavern, grocery or other house of public resort, or in any out-house appendant thereto, every such keeper or keepers shall on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, and if any licensed tavern-keeper shall be convicted of suffering such gaming in his or her house, he or she, in addition to the penalty hereby imposed, shall moreover forfeit his or her license for keeping such tavern, and shall not be re-licensed, as a tavern keeper, for one year from the date of this conviction.

SEC 9 That all fines and forfeitures, imposed by this act, shall be recoverable by indictment, in any court of record within this Territory, or before a justice of the peace, where the fine cannot exceed the sum of fifty dollars; but any person considering himself or herself aggrieved by the judgment of any such justice, convicting such person of any of the offences mentioned in this act, may appeal to the next term of the district court, to be holden for the county wherein such conviction may happen *Provided,* The person or persons so appealing shall within ten days after such conviction enter into recognizance before such justice, in the sum of one hundred dollars, with one or more sufficient securities, in a like sum, conditioned that the defendant will make his personal appearance before the district court to which such appeal is taken, on the first day of the next succeeding term thereof, and not depart from said court without the leave thereof, and as soon as such recognizance shall have been entered into, such justice shall cause to come before him all the material witnesses on the part of the United States, who shall severally be recognised in the sum of fifty dollars each, conditioned that they appear before the court to which such appeal is taken, on the first day of the succeeding term thereof, and not depart from such court without the leave thereof, and on such appeal, such other and further proceedings shall be had, by indictment and trial of such offenders, as in other cases

SEC. 10. That no indictment for any of the offences mentioned in this act shall be quashed, or judgment thereon arrested, for any supposed defect, or want of form: *Provided,* Sufficient be set out therein to enable the court to render the judgment thereon according to the very right and justice of the case.

SEC. 11. That the presiding judge, in all the district courts within this Territory, shall constantly give this act in charge to the grand jurors of their county, at the time such grand jurors shall be sworn.

SEC. 12. That all fines and forfeitures imposed by the authority of this act, shall be collected, and paid over in cash, to the Treasurer of the proper county, within twenty days after the collection thereof, to be applied to school purposes.

JURORS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Oregon,* That all persons who are qualified electors, in this Territory, shall be liable to serve as jurors, in their respective counties, as hereinafter provided The following persons shall be exempt from serving as jurors, to wit: The Governor, Secretary of the Territory, Judges of the supreme and district courts, county commissioners, county treasurers, clerks of the supreme and district courts, and clerks of the boards of county commissioners, judges of probate, sheriffs, under sheriffs, and deputy sheriffs, coroners, constables, the marshal of the United States, and his deputies, counselors and attorneys at law, ministers of the gospel, officers of colleges, (not including trustees or directors thereof,) and preceptors and teachers of incorporated academies or universities, and one teacher in each common school, practising physicians and surgeons, and all persons more than sixty years of age, together with all persons not of sound mind or discretion and subject to any bodily infirmity, amounting to any disability, and all persons shall be disqualified from serving as jurors who have been convicted of any infamous crime, and all persons addicted to habitual drunkenness

SEC 2 That it shall be the duty of the county commissioners in each of the counties of this Territory, wherein a district court is directed to be held, at least thirty days previous to the sitting of said court, to select twenty-three persons possessing the qualifications aforesaid, in their respective counties, and to deliver an attested copy of the names so selected within three days thereafter to the clerk of the district court, of the proper county, who shall thereupon issue and deliver to the sheriff of the county a venire, or summons, under the seal of the court, commanding him to summon the persons so selected as aforesaid, to appear before the said court, at or before the hour of eleven o'clock A M, on the first day of the term thereof to serve as grand jurors, any sixteen of whom shall be sufficient to constitute a grand jury, which said summons shall be served at least five days previous to the sitting of said court either by reading it to the person to be summoned, or by leaving an attested copy thereof at his usual place of residence

SEC 3 After the grand jury is empanneled it shall be the duty of the court to appoint a foreman, who shall have power to swear, or affirm, all witnesses to testify before said grand jury, and whose duty it shall be, when the grand jury, or any twelve of them, shall find a bill of indictment, to be supported by good and sufficient evidence, to endorse thereon, "a true bill," and when they do not find a bill to be supported by sufficient evidence, to endorse thereon "not a true bill," and shall, in either case, be signed by the foreman at the foot of the endorsement, and shall, in all cases, where a true bill is returned into court as aforesaid, note thereon the name or names of the witnesses upon whose evidence the same was found.

SEC 4. That the oath of the grand jury in all cases shall be as follows, to wit: "You, as grand jurors for the body of the county of ——, (as the case may be) do solemnly swear, that you will diligently inquire into, and true presentment make, of all such matters and things as shall come to your knowledge, according to your charge The counsel of the United States of America your own counsel, and that of your fellows, you shall keep secret, you shall present no person through envy, hatred, or malice, neither will you leave any person unpresented through fear, favor or affection, or hope of reward, but that you will present things truly as they come to your knowledge according to the best of your understanding, and according to the laws of this Territory, so help you God"

SEC 5 That the oath or affirmation of petit jurors in criminal cases, shall be as follows, to wit: "You solemnly swear (or affirm) that without respect to person, or favor, or fear, you will well and truly try and true deliverance make between the United States of America and the prisoner at the bar, whom you shall have in charge, according to the evidence given you in court, and the laws of this Territory, so help you God"

SEC 6 No grand jury shall make presentment of their own knowledge, upon the information of a less number than two of their own body, unless the juror giving the information is previously sworn as a witness in which case if the evidence is deemed sufficient, an indictment may be found thereon, as upon the evidence of any other witness who may not be of the jury.

SEC 7 It shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners, in each of the organised counties in this Territory, where a district court is directed to be held, at least thirty days previous to the sitting of the said court, to select twenty-four persons possessing the qualifications of jurors, who shall compose and constitute two full petit juries, to serve as such at the next succeeding term of the district court, in each county respectively to be summoned, in like manner as hereinbefore directed in the case of grand jurors

SEC 8 It shall be the duty of the clerk of the district court, at the commencement of each term, to write the name of each petit juror, on a separate ticket, and put the whole into a box, or other place for safe keeping, and as often as it may be necessary to empannel a jury, the clerk shall, in presence of the court, draw, by chance, twelve names out of such box, when shall designate the twelve to be sworn on the jury, and in the same manner for each subsequent jury in their turn as the court may from time to time direct

SEC 9 In all cases where the sheriff, or other officer, shall be commanded to execute any summons as aforesaid, he shall be required to make timely return thereof to the clerk, who may have issued the same, with an endorsement thereon, certifying on whom it has been served, and the time when, and, in default of so doing, such sheriff, or other officer, shall be considered as being guilty of a contempt, and may be fined for the use of the proper county, in any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, unless such sheriff, or other officer, shall make his excuse to the satisfaction and acceptance of the court

SEC 10 If a sufficient number of grand or petit jurors do not appear, when selected and summoned as aforesaid, or if by challenges, or any other cause, there shall not appear a sufficient number of qualified persons to make up the pannels, the court may order the sheriff to return, without delay, such number of good and lawful men of the county, as may be necessary for that purpose And when the sheriff is interested or related to either of the parties, the court may direct the coroner to make such return. And if any district court shall at any time sit, before the board of county commissioners shall have made a selection of grand or petit jurors as aforesaid, or if on any account the whole pannel in either case shall fail to attend, the court may order the sheriff, or other officer, to summon from the bystanders, being qualified persons as aforesaid, a sufficient number to supply such deficiency who shall continue to serve for the remainder of the term, unless they shall be sooner discharged by the court

SEC. 11. Every person who shall fail to appear when lawfully summoned as a grand or petit juror, as aforesaid, without having a reasonable excuse, shall be considered as being guilty of a contempt, and shall be fined by the court in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, for the use of the proper county, unless good cause be shown for such default, at or before the next term of said court, and it shall be the duty of the clerk to issue a summons against such delinquent, which such person shall not come in without process, to show cause at the next succeeding term of said court, why he or they should not be fined for such contempt. *Provided,* That the oath or affirmation of any such delinquent shall at all times be received as competent evidence in his favor.

SEC. 12 In case of the death, sickness, or non attendance of any grand or petit juror, after he shall have been sworn upon the jury, or where any such juror, being sworn as aforesaid, shall for any reasonable cause, be dismissed, or discharged, it shall be lawful for the court to cause others, if necessary, to be summoned and sworn in his or their stead.

SEC 13 It shall be the duty of the clerk of the district court, at the end of each term of said court, or within ten days thereafter, to make out a certificate to each juror, certifying the number of days and amount of compensation due to each juror, which certificate shall be presented to the board of county commissioners, and allowed as other demands against said county. *Provided,* That no juror shall be paid out of the county treasury for any days attendance as a juror in the district court of the Territory, for which he may have received, or may be entitled to receive pay as a juror of the district court of the United States.

SEC. 14. All grand and petit jurors shall be privileged from arrest in all cases, except for breach of the peace, treason, felony, and other criminal offences, during their attendance at said court, going to, and returning from the same, and all arrests in such cases shall be deemed as illegal and void.

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners to arrange and select the grand and petit jurors as aforesaid, in such manner as to make the qualified persons of the county perform duties as jurors, as nearly as may be, in rotation, and so that the same may not be unnecessarily burdensome to any of the citizens of the county, according to the best information that the said commissioners can obtain.

JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

SECTION 1 *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Oregon,* That the Supreme court of the Territory, shall exercise appellate jurisdiction only as hereinafter provided, and shall have final and conclusive jurisdiction of all matters of appeal, writs of error upon law and upon fact, upon complaint from the judgments, or decrees, of any of the districts courts of this Territory, and from such other inferior courts, as have been, or may hereafter be, established by law, in all matters of law and equity, where the rules of law, or the principles of equity appear from the files, records, or exhibits of any such court, to have been erroneously determined.

SEC. 2 The said supreme court is hereby empowered and authorized to take cognizance of all such causes as may be brought before them in manner aforesaid, and to carry into complete execution all their judgments, orders and decrees, according to the rules and practices of the common law and equity, and their judgments and decrees shall be final and conclusive over all persons concerned, in all cases where the amount in controversy does not exceed two thousand dollars.

SEC 3 The said supreme court may from time to time, institute such rules of practice, forms of process to be used, and rules for keeping the docket record, and proceedings of said court, as shall be, by them, deemed conducive to the administration of justice

SEC 4. If there shall not be a quorum of justices of the supreme court on the first day of the term, the court shall stand adjourned from day to day, for five days, and if from any cause, said court shall not sit within that time, the court shall stand adjourned to the next court in course, and there shall be no discontinuance of any appeal, writ or process, by reason thereof

SEC. 5 The said supreme court shall have the general supervision of all inferior courts, to correct and prevent abuses, where no other remedy is provided by law, and shall have the authority to issue writs of error, certiorari, habeas corpus, procedendo, supersedeas, and all other writs which may be necessary for the due execution of law, the administration of justice, and the perfect exercise of their jurisdiction

SEC 6 Writs of error from the supreme court to the district courts, shall be writs of right, and may be taken at any time within one year after the rendition of any judgment, or decree, by any party who may feel himself aggrieved by such judgment, or decree, and if any party entitled to such writ of error, shall be an *infant, feme covert, non compos mentis,* or out of this Territory, then in one year after the removal of such disability, or return to the Territory, writs of error may be sued out from the supreme court, or any judge thereof in vacation, within the time aforesaid, and every writ of error, when issued, shall operate as a supersedeas, of the judgment removed, *Provided,* The party, or some person in his behalf, procuring the same, shall give bond to the opposite party, with good security, to be approved of by said judge, or by the clerk of the district court, where such cause was tried, conditioned truly to prosecute said writ of error, and to pay all costs, interest, and damages, and the principal debt, in case the judgment, or decree, of the court below shall be affirmed, such bond shall be in a sum sufficient to cover principal, interest, costs, and damages, and upon filing said bond with the clerk of the district court, conditioned and approved as above, it shall be the duty of said clerk, if any execution has been issued in said cause, to issue a writ of supersedeas directed to the sheriff of the county, who shall stay all proceedings in his hands, and file the same with the clerk by whom it was issued, and said clerk shall not issue execution thereafter, unless ordered by writ of *procedendo* from the supreme court

SEC 7. Appeals shall be allowed from the district court to the supreme court upon final judgments and decrees in chancery, if prayed for at the time of the rendition thereof, when the sum in controversy between the parties, for which such judgment, or decree, in chancery shall be rendered, shall amount, exclusive of costs, to the sum of twenty-five dollars, which appeal shall operate as a supersedeas of the judgment, or decree, appealed from, upon the appellant giving bond and security, as provided in the next preceding section, in cases of writs of error, and the party appealing or applying for a writ of error shall file a transcript of the cause with the clerk of the supreme court, and shall cause notice in writing to be served upon the adverse party or his attorney, of his having taken the cause to the supreme court, by appeal or writ of error, as the case may be, twenty days before the next term of the said supreme court, and if twenty days have elapsed, from the time of serving said notice, and the first day of the supreme court, the court shall proceed to hear and determine said cause, where the defendant in error appear or not if twenty days do not intervene, the cause shall be continued until the next term of the court, unless the defendant in error shall enter a voluntary appearance Whenever the defendant in error resides out of the Territory, and has no attorney therein the plaintiff in error may cause publication of the cause to be made according to such rules as the court may establish, and at the next term after such publication, the court shall proceed to hear the cause in such manner as if notice had been duly served

SEC. 8. The supreme court shall give judgment according to the very right of the cause, and if the judgment shall be reversed from any informality, or other proceeding, not requiring a new trial in the court below, they shall give judgment as the district court ought to have given, and issue execution in the same manner as the district court ought to have done, and, in all appeals, or writs of error taken after the passage of this act, if the supreme court is satisfied the same was taken for delay only, they may give damage thereon exclusive of interest, not exceeding ten per centum, against the plaintiff in error, or appellant If the plaintiff in error, or appellant shall not file a transcript of the cause on or before the third day of the next term, after taking the appeal or writ of error, the appellee may file a certificate of the clerk of the court below, that an appeal or writ of error, has been taken in the cause, with the name or names of sureties in the appeal or writ of error, and the amount of said judgment and costs of suit, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the supreme court to dismiss the appeal or writ of error, with the same damages as in cases taken for delay

SEC 9. The district court shall be held at the court house in each county, and the judges thereof shall have jurisdiction over all matters and suits at common law, and in chancery, arising in each county in their respective districts, where the debt or demand, or cause of action shall amount to one hundred dollars and upwards, and in all cases of appeal or *certiorari,* from a justice of the peace, judge of probate, or county court, and the said judges shall be conservators of the peace, and the said court, in term time, or any judge thereof, in vacation, shall have power and authority to award throughout the Territory, returnable to the proper county, writs of injunction *ne exeat habeas corpus, quo warranto, mandamus,* and all other writs and process which may be necessary to the due execution of the powers with which they are, or may be invested

SEC 10. The said courts shall respectively have authority to hear and determine all cases of crime and misdemeanors, whatsoever, that may be committed in any county in this Territory, that may be brought before them, agreeably to the provisions of the laws of this Territory, and of the United States

SEC 11 That all acts coming within the purview of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed

SEC 12. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

WILLS

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Oregon,* That every person of twenty one years of age, and upwards, of sound mind, may by last Will, devise all his estate, real, personal and mixed, and all interest therein, saving to the widow her dower

SEC. 2. Every person over the age of eighteen years, of sound mind, may by last Will dispose of his goods and chattels.

SEC 3. No married woman shall be capable of making a Will, unless she have power to do so by marriage settlement, or authority in writing, executed by her husband before marriage.

SEC 4 Every Will shall be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some person by his direction in his presence; and shall be attested by two or more competent witnesses, subscribing their names to the Will in presence of the testator.

SEC. 5. Every person who shall sign the testator's name to any Will, by his direction, shall subscribe his own name as a witness to such Will, and state that he subscribed the testator's name at his request

SEC 6 No Will in writing, except in cases hereinafter mentioned, nor any part thereof, shall be revoked, except by a subsequent Will in

[TO BE CONTINUED]

JUST RECEIVED

PER bark Meldon, direct from New York, and for sale at the "BRICK STORE,"

40 doz chopping axes,	29 doz cradle scythes,
4 do broad do	31 do grass scythes,
4 do carpenters' adzes,	20 boxes scythe stones,
10 do hatchets,	25 doz c. s hay forks,
135 kegs nails,	86 bridle shovels & spades,
4 doz steel squares,	12 do grain scoops,
50 cooking stoves,	5 casks short link chains,
10 doz shovel & tongs,	1 do log chains,
32 smiths' vises,	140 prs truce do
8 do bellows,	4 doz spring balances,
1 cask steel faced anvils,	4 platform scales,
1 do do do hammers,	10 casks sad irons,
51 bundles sheet iron,	10 boxes tacks,
10 kegs saleratus,	50 kegs white lead,
20 bales oakum,	12 boxes sarsaparilla,
chest and door locks,	4 doz hand saws,
braces & bits, files,	8 cases wrought nails,
chisels, gouges,	hooks and staples,
augers, gimlets,	knives and forks,
hammers,	sand paper, glue,
coach wrenches,	slates and pencils
frying pans,	

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.

Oregon city, may 2, 1850–6tf

JUST RECEIVED

PER bark "Louisiana," from San Francisco, the following goods

A large and general assortment of Ready made CLOTHING,

oil cloth carpeting,
brussels do
FURNITURE—such as bureaus, tables, bedsteads, wash stands, chairs, &c,
woolen and turkanic shawls,
superior cigars, tea, soap, nails, window glass,
tobacco, knives and forks,
silver plated & germ in silver tea & table spoons,
tin'd, iron and bufted do do do
assorted tinware,
complete setts harness, setts iron axles,
trunks, carpet bags, trace chains,
pictures and picture frames,
air-tight cooking stoves, with pipe and furniture complete

All of which will be sold, together with their former stock of goods, upon the most favorable terms, by CROSBY & SMITH

Portland, april 15, 1850–16tf

Notice to Shipowners & Merchants

THE undersigned, having been appointed agent for the disposal of lumber manufactured at Oregon City, Clackamas and Milwaukie, seven miles from Oregon City, the present head of navigation of the Willamette, and will be ready, at all times to contract for shipping or sale by the cargo or retail, assorted lumber, square timber, shingles, &c, &c

He is also an agent for a line of vessels running between San Francisco, California, and this place. Vessels will be loaded with great dispatch, as the cargo can be taken from the wharf shore or rafts

LOT WHITCOMB

Milwaukie, January 8th, 1850

JUST RECEIVED for sale, ex steamer "Carolina,"

Mess pork 15 bbls,
Butter 86 10½ lb kegs,
Hams 55, 700 lbs each, very sugar cured,
Saleratus 3 boxes 60 lbs each, in 1 lb papers,
Soap, 30 sm boxes Eng Brown soap 3½ lbs each,
12 boxes wind no 1 perfumed shave soap,
3 " palm oil ham soap,
Chairs, 3 doz cane seats,
Salt, 30 sks Liverpool salt, 20,000 lbs S I I on hand,
Tea, coffee, Princeton crackers, pilot bread,
Powder and shot, hard, dressed lumber,
Nails, single cut mill saws files,
Mill irons, 5 setts complete 4 4½ ft cranks to each
Pocket knives, brushes, crockery ware, stationery and fancy articles, by

COUCH & CO

Also, one shingle machine Can cut 20,000 per day, and be adapted for bending

Portland, June 13–19tf

NOTICE

WM K KILBORN, would invite the attention of the public to his LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which he has now on hand at the store next to the Methodist Church in this city, where he would be happy to see his old customers, and all the new ones he can get. He would also request all indebted to him by note or account to call and settle, as all demands not settled by June 1st 1850, will be left in the hands of an attorney for collection

Oregon city, April 16, 1850 15tf

NEW GOODS!

RECEIVED BY BARKMAN, MITCHELL & RAYMOND

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale their stock of Goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS,	GROCERIES,
CLOTHING,	HARDWARE,
TINWARE,	BOOTS, &c, &c

BROOKS & BARLOW

Oregon City, March 23d, 50—tf

TOWN OF CINCINNATI

THIS town is situated on the west side of the Willamette, immediately below the mouth of the La Creole river, in Polk county. The site commands a fine view of the La Creole valley, is well supplied with excellent water from several large springs, timber and rock of excellent quality is plenty in the vicinity, and it has for a back country as rich and fine a section as any in the Willamette valley. Those wishing to locate in the upper country would do well to call and examine the site Apply to Joshua or A C H Shaw or to the proprietor

WILLIAM DURAN

Cincinnati, May 30–19–7t

TOWN OF MILTON

IS situated on the lower branch of the Willamette river, just above its junction with the Columbia. The advantages of its location speak for themselves All we ask is, for our friends to call and see the place

For particulars apply to

CROSBY & SMITH,
Portland and Milton

may16–17–tf

TUALATIN PLAINS

TO all whom it may concern, the subscriber has always on hand a full assortment of GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS, which will be disposed of at wholesale and retail sales to suit customers

Having effected arrangements for goods direct from California and the States, I offer great inducements to farmers and country store keepers

By prompt attention to the wants of the community, he hopes to merit a continuance of favors

☞ Town lots for sale

ABRAHAM SULGER

Hillsborough, May 16, 1850–17–ly

STEAMBOAT COLUMBIA.

THE steamboat "COLUMBIA," Captain Mackay, will hereafter ply regularly between Astoria and Oregon City as follows.

Leave Oregon City on the 5th and 25th Aug and the 8th and 24th Sept. and Oct., and reach Astoria on the arrival of the mail steamers from San Francisco, stopping at Milwaukie, Portland and other towns on the route

Leave Astoria on the 8th and 27th Aug and the 10th and 26th Sept and Oct. for the upper towns

The intermediate time she will be employed in carrying freight and passengers on the Willamette and to and from the Cascades